THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 253

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Von Papen Humbles Hitlerites

Gandhi Shows Mighty Purpose

Canada Gets a Railways Plan

Soviet Turns to Farm Schools

World Honors Walter Scott

GERMANY sees Chancellor von Papen administer to the Hitler Fascists or National Socialists their most humiliating defeat. When the Prussian Diet meets the Chancellor appears as Acting Premier of Prussia and threatens the Fascists that unless they rescind their resolution inciting state officials to disobey the Federal Commissariat he will dissolve the Diet. The resolution is rescinded. The Fascists then, for the first time, vote against a Communist motion for new elections. The Communists scoff at what they call a Fascist admission of their enemies' charge—that Hitler's power has reached its peak.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi, fasting in prison, is suddenly disclosed as the relentless champion of India's "untouchables." The Bombay Government gives out a document sent it by Gandhi a week ago in which he declares: "If the Hindu mass mind is not yet prepared to banish untouchability root and branch it must sacrifice me without hesitation." He demands that places of worship, schools and wells be opened to the depressed classes without distinction. Gandhi reveals himself at last, not as striking at Britain, but at caste Hinduism—as a deliberate martyr for the lowest official outcasts among men.

¶ Canada's Royal Commission offers a relief plan for the heavy burden arising from the railway situation. Legislation is asked to insure the financial responsibility and physical integrity of the Canadian National System and its complete freedom from political and community interference. It is proposed that three trustees replace the present directors and work regularly with the Canadian Pacific Railway to avoid duplication and unprofitable competition. Canada overbuilt railroads to raise the nation—Now it must control its railroads so they won't rock the nation.

¶ Soviet Russia is forced to the admission that its vaunted industry is not more important than its agriculture. With the food question pinching increasingly and the collective farms getting further behind, the Communist Central Committee decides to turn all but two of the universities into higher agricultural schools and to add seven similar schools. Directors and chief workers will be trained. Russia shrewdly recognizes the most important tool in its projected industrial conquest of the world—a full dinner pail.

¶ Portland, Ore., with the American Legion convention still echoing, gives vociferous welcome to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Democratic presidential candidate makes an attack on abuses by the big power companies, criticizes President Hoover, and offers an eight-point program for utility control. He favors public ownership and development of water-power resources. He is much encouraged by promises of wide Pacific coast support. But he leaves Portland in complete ignorance of what it much wished to know—how he stands on the veterans' bonus payment.

¶ Secretary of Commerce Roy D. Chapin points to August building contracts as a certain indication of improving conditions. The total was $133,938,000. He finds that a downward swing continuing through three years has been met and reversed. Operative now are several of the Administration's measures that had this end in view—They were devised to make available the financial sinews that set hammers and saws and trowels in motion.

¶ Hungary sees Premier Julius Karolyi's Government resign in the face of increasing demands by the small farmers led by Gaston Gal. The crisis comes when Karolyi refuses to extend agricultural credits or a moratorium beyond Oct. 31, to facilitate farmer credits under state guarantee, or to reduce farm taxes. He says the Government cannot bear an added burden. Former Premier Bethlen's followers have antagonized the Karolyi régime, yet Count Bethlen seeks no present return to power—more premiers may have to fall before the right way is clearly seen.

¶ Scotland leads a grateful world in celebrating the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. Edinburgh and Glasgow cathedrals hold formal ceremonies; Berwick and Lammermuir peaks burst into flame; in mountain glens the clans gather and the pipes skirl. Places to which Scott gave lasting fame in the Waverley Novels cannot believe one so familiarly spoken of can have been gone 100 years. While young moderns elsewhere neglect his works, he will not dim or lessen for those who know and love true literature. His writings are but part; his life inspires. Prof. Charles Copeland Townsend capably measures him—"The man is even better than his books."

West Indies Union Planned by British

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE possibilities of closer union between Trinidad and the Windward and Leeward Islands is to be the subject of study by a commission which will leave Great Britain for the West Indies.

The move is made under directions issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Farm Demands Forced Karolyi Out in Hungary

Premier Unable to Put Heavier Burdens on State's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Sept. 22—The resignation of Count Julius Karolyi's Government announced yesterday is understood to be due to growing misunderstanding within his own party and increasing opposition of the Small Farmers Party led by Mr. Gaston Gal which during the past few months has gained much ground in the countryside as economic conditions there are deteriorating.

The issue immediately leading to the resignation was Count Karolyi's refusal to extend the agricultural credits moratorium beyond Oct. 31, to reduce agricultural taxation and facilitate larger credits to the small farmer under Government guarantee. Count Karolyi was unable to comply since state finances were unable to bear such new burdens.

Mr. Gal's demands follow moratorium concessions granted to Roumanian and Bulgarian farmers. But conditions in Hungarian agriculture are believed to be much better than in some states, and the Hungarian farmer has already been much helped by the reintroduction some months ago of the so-called bolette system, under which the selling price of wheat is artificially raised by a state subvention. This measure naturally involved great financial sacrifices on the Government's part.

Apart from the small farmers' revolt which observers ascribe to political opportunism rather than actual conditions in the Hungarian countryside, another reason for Count Karolyi's action is the opposition of the followers of the former Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, who considers Count Karolyi's policy too weak. This, however does not mean that Count Bethlen is desirous of an immediate return to power. In fact present conditions are too difficult and opposition against him is stronger than against Count Karolyi.

Whatever the changes in the personnel of the new government, it is expected that the existing trend policy will continue, and there is little likelihood of any immediate fulfillment of another demand of Mr. Gal's party, namely elections on the basis of the new electoral law granting universal and secret voting.

G.A.R. Criticizes Bonus Marchers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22 (AP)—Veterans of the Civil War stepped out yesterday, proud and erect, in the annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The encampment voted to hold next year's meeting in St. Paul, Minn. The veterans heard in the report of its legislative commfttee a criticism of the recent bonus march. The "insistence and excessive demands" of World War veterans were blamed in the report for failure of the G. A. R. to obtain pension legislation it recommended last year. Its proposed legislation would have increased monthly pensions of Civil War veterans' widows.

Capt. William P. Wright of Chicago today was elected commander-in-chief, succeeding Mr. Samuel P. Town of Philadelphia.

A committee of the Grand Army approved a plan for the erection of a $250,000 memorial near the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. It is the intent to build a vast amphitheater in a hillside glen back of the obelisk. Proponents of the plan favor asking school children to contribute the necessary fund in pennies.

FIRE CHAIN CLOSES SCOTT CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

EDINBURGH, Sept. 22.—A chain of fire reminiscent of scenes portrayed in the Waverley novels burst forth among the border hills last night when the Scott centenary celebrations in this country were rounded off. Simultaneously with the flood lighting of the Scott monument on Princes Street here a fiery salute broke out on many peaks in the curve lying between Berwick and Lammermuir Hills.

Bonfires built by the inhabitants of numerous border communities and their tribute struck the imagination of many watchers, who linked the spectacle with dramatic episodes which Scott envisaged frequently in his tales.

FEWER FEDERAL WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Retirement of 3055 federal employees because of the Economy Law since July 1 was shown today by the Civil Service Commission, along with a report that government personnel totaled 575,366 August 31, a reduction of 13,300 from the same date last year.

Wet Cause Shown to Thrive On Controversy, Not Reason

Student of Conditions in National Grange Magazine Points Out That, When Logic Appears, Liquor Element Know Their Cause Is Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A valuable lesson learned since passage of the Eighteenth Amendment is that reason, not appeals to the emotions, is most needed to win support and observance of the prohibition laws, declared Mrs. Lucille M. Woodward, student of dry conditions, in a prohibition address delivered before a recent grange meeting in Salisbury, Conn.

The address, published in the September issue of the National Grange Monthly, was characterized by the editor of that publication as "worth every line of space it occupies."

"Even yet," Mrs. Woodward says, "for the benefit of the young people especially, many of whom have never passed an open saloon—and for the older ones who have forgotten—it might not come amiss to recall sometimes what one place, to say nothing of several places, where liquor is sold openly and legally, means to a community."

Commenting on the fact that the Grange, which stanchly supports the dry laws, rarely is the center of controversy over this issue, she noted that such controversy is "just what the wets want."

"They know that when enough people are governed by cold reason," she writes, "their cause is lost."

Noting the wide difference between wet and dry estimates of the amount of liquor consumed under prohibition, she emphasizes the necessity for each person to weigh the evidence "in the light of his own reasoning."

"Do you suppose," she says, "that a surreptitious trade carried on in back alleys, garrets and cellars, behind locked doors, can possibly equal the output of huge distilleries and breweries aided by intensive advertising and open and legal sale? It is as reasonable to say that a furtive peddler of smuggled goods is likely to outsell a department store.

"Another way to judge the relative amounts of liquor consumed is by the known effects of such drinking—drunkenness and fatalities from alcohol. The wets can and do show that both have increased since 1920 (not in proportion to the increase in population however).

"Why do the wets choose 1920 for the comparison? This year was the best prohibition year we have known. The liquor forces had not had time to organize to beat the law and to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

BOTH PARTIES GET COMFORT IN WISCONSIN VOTE

Overturn of the La Follette Dynasty Has Many Interpretations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The overturn in Wisconsin politics wrought by the primaries elections resulted in as many interpretations in political circles here as there are political points of view. Republicans and Democrats alike saw in it auguries of good fortune for their respective causes.

Republicans saw in the at least temporary elimination of the La Follette faction from practical politics in the famous Progressive state, definite promise of success in November for the regular administration ticket led by Hoover.

Democrats, on the other hand, pointed out that the Progressive element has in the past derived its strength from Democratic support which was withdrawn this year in view of the excellent chances for party success throughout the country, thereby leaving the Progressives alone against the regulars.

The extraordinary increase in the Democratic primary vote is the strongest argument behind this theory. Whereas only about 17,000 votes were cast in the Democratic primaries two years ago, when Gov. La Follette defeated Mr. Walter J. Kohler by a majority of 127,000, this year approximately 150,000 votes were cast in the Democratic primary, or an in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

57—Was It 'War Hysteria?'

THERE were, to the great scandal of civilization, war profiteers during the World War. Most of our people, however, were willing to subordinate their personal inclinations and appetites to the national interest. There are some people who call that willingness "war hysteria." The use of such a term indicates how far some of our people have sunk in the mire of cynicism.

The very essence of morality is the willingness to sacrifice a personal inclination, interest, or appetite to the public good—to think and act with a view to the larger interest of the nation rather than with a view to the smaller interest of self. To attribute such behavior to hysteria is akin to defining patriotism as a vice, or family affection as weakness.

High moral fervor is a better name for the feeling which led our people, most of them, to contribute to the Red Cross, to economize in the consumption of food, to enlist in the army and navy, and to work for the Government at a dollar a year. This moral fervor was so general that even those who did not feel it were, most of them, ashamed not to act as though they felt it.

It was this high moral fervor, this popular response to the call to serve the country in every possible way, which led to the adoption, first, of war-time restrictions, second, of war-time prohibition, and, finally, of constitutional prohibition. People saw clearly that the high pressure selling of liquor was not in the public interest. They had neither time nor inclination to listen to liquor propaganda. It took ten years of peace and plenty to produce a cynical reaction from the high moral fervor which had been aroused by national danger.

RAILWAY LABOR HEADS REJECT NEW WAGE PLAN

Workers Will Not Voluntarily Accept Further Reductions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Leaders of organized railroad labor have rejected tentative proposals from railway executives looking toward a readjustment of wage scales following termination of the existing agreement on Jan. 31, 1933.

In a letter sent yesterday to the railway management committee, the labor leaders emphasized the serious plight in which their colleagues now find themselves and declared they had "no desire or willingness to cooperate" in any conference which might make conditions still worse.

The decision of the labor group was reached after a two-day conference here and finally communicated in a letter from Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, to Mr. W. Thiehiff, general manager of the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and chairman of the Railway Management Committee.

Question of a wage conference was initiated by the management group who called on the Labor leaders to suggest a voluntary discussion of wage scale adjustments. It is understood they decided to attempt this conciliatory method first before resorting to the technical and complicated procedure provided under the Railway Labor Act.

Although no mention of specific wage rate reductions was made, it is understood that management groups had originally contemplated seeking a 20 per cent cut under the Railway Labor Act, but was willing to compromise on a 15 per cent cut if it could be reached through the same voluntary method which brought about the 10 per cent reduction last January.

The letter from the Labor executives made it evident they could not voluntarily enter into negotiations looking to any further reductions in wage scales, adding that since the existing agreement has still four months to run, they considered it unwise to take up the matter at this time.

Danes and British Forge Trade Chain

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22—The Prince of Wales flew to Copenhagen today to attend the opening of the British Trade Exhibition which is due to begin in the Danish capital Saturday.

Denmark—apprehensive of losing its dairy and bacon trade with Britain on account of the latter's agreements with the dominions at Ottawa—has been busy the past few months organizing a campaign to "buy British." Similarly British industrialists decided to strike while the iron was hot and show what Britain has to offer.

The result was the exhibition. It was organized by the Danish British Association and contains exhibits of more than 700 firms. It is claimed to be the first all-British exhibition held in a foreign country which has been organized by the foreign country itself. The Buenos Aires exhibition which the Prince opened last year was arranged by the British Department of Overseas Trade.

TELEPHONE NET GROWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Anglo-South African telephone service has been extended to include Johannesburg and Pretoria. The charge for a call from London to either of the places is £6 for the first three minutes, and £2 for each subsequent minute.

HINDUISM FACES TEST OF CASTE IN GANDHI'S FAST

Mahatma Seeks to Banish Hold on Untouchables Root and Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 22 — Mahatma Gandhi's threat to "fast unto death" has turned out to be a challenge to Hinduism, not an attack on the British Government, it is revealed here today in a dramatic document which the Mahatma sent to the Government a week ago.

"If the Hindu mass mind is not prepared to banish untouchability root and branch, it must sacrifice me without hesitation," says Mr. Gandhi in a powerful document which is intended to arouse the conscience of Hinduism to act in a right religious manner toward the 50,000,000 persons who constitute the depressed classes.

In another statement published here Mr. Gandhi also says he will insist on a statutory declaration that "all places of worship, schools and wells shall be opened to the depressed classes precisely on the same terms as to caste Hindus."

The Mahatma contends that no patched up agreement between caste Hindus and leaders of the depressed classes will answer his purpose. The agreement to be valid must be real, he says, contending that the British Government's communal award of separate electorates for depressed classes is merely the last straw which determined him to start his fast.

Correspondence consequently reveals that Mr. Gandhi is martyring himself for the purpose of reforming Hinduism and accounts for the anxiety felt among orthodox Hindus in their conferences with leaders of the depressed classes. Mr. Gandhi's policy reflects more against caste Hindus than the depressed classes.

This attitude on the part of Mr. Gandhi has given new hope that a settlement may be reached without the fast ending fatally. With Mr. Gandhi standing stanchly for the rights of the depressed classes, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, depressed class leader, should find him an ally instead of an opponent.

Meanwhile interest here has been focused on the pathetic note the depressed classes of the Punjab have sent to King George at Balmoral, Scotland. In a "humble petition" to the King the depressed classes state they need the protection of separate electorates "for the simple reason that high caste Hindus do not treat untouchables as men. Rather they treat untouchables like animals and even less than that."

Hopkins Attacks Direct Primaries, Bonus Demands

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 22 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in an address at the opening of the institution's one hundred sixty-fourth year, today criticized the sponsors of increased gratuities to World War veterans and condemned the direct primary.

"It is folly," he said, "to suppose that all those arguing for measures increasing the gratuities to World War veterans are wholly selfish or are consciously willing to ruin the country for their own ephemeral advantage.

"The charitable explanation must be one of complete lack of understanding on their part of the gravity of the world crisis or of how intolerably heavy an addition they are attempting to load as a last straw upon civilization's back."

Regarding the direct primary, he said: "The inevitable trend of pure democracy in practice is toward concentration of power in aggressive blocs seeking special privileges and thus in the eventual establishment of an oligarchy, heedless of common welfare.

"In the transfer of power for electing United States Senators from the state legislatures to the whole electorates of the respective states, and then in the replacement of the convention system by the direct primary, the tendency is plainly one of subordinating to popular and temporary caprice the independence of thought and action possible to the people's representatives."

Australian Train World's Slowest?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Long distances rather than sensational speeds are the outstanding accomplishments of Australian trains, which have to span a continent. But the Commonwealth has some claim to the slowest train in the world, in one which travels from Port Augusta, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and back—a total mileage of 2100—taking two weeks over the round trip. Still, there is really no hurry necessary; all that is needed is regularity.

This train is called the "tea and sugar train" and is so named because it transports domestic supplies to settlers along the east to west transcontinental route. To them it is a vital link with far-off capitals on both sides of Australia.

With it goes Mr. William Cowan who is described as the East-West undenominational missioner, and whose diocese embraces the whole sweep of desert country beyond Port Augusta to the borders of Kalgoorlie, and the little communities en route. Mr Cowan distributes hundreds of newspapers, enabling the lonely settlers to keep contact with the far-off cities.

Roosevelt Favors Whipping Power Interests Into Line

Says He Is for Private Operation but With Federal Ownership to Be Used as a 'Birch Rod'; Offers Eight-Point Plan

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL, Sept. 22—Fresh from the hardest hitting address of his 10-day tour of the West, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt crossed the California state line at an early hour today and headed south in the shadow of the high Sierras for San Francisco where he will sleep tonight only a few miles from Palo Alto, home of President Hoover.

The welcome on this side of the California line differs little in cordiality from that in the two other Pacific coast states of Washington and Oregon. Governor Roosevelt elicited cheers as he repeated, in rear platform talks, parts of his attack on the power interests which he made last night at Portland.

The power issue is of the keenest interest up and down the Pacific coast, where a number of municipally owned plants are in competition with privately owned utilities. Governor Roosevelt's address, charging big utility companies with abuses and criticizing President Hoover for alleged opposition to more rigid federal control, was carried over the Northwest by radio, and, judging by the reception at brief stops en route today, received a widespread and favorable response.

In his speech on public utilities last night, Governor Roosevelt threw to the winds the cautious policy that has been urged upon him by his campaign managers, and launched into a swinging attack against alleged abuses by big power concerns, and the failure of regulatory authority to correct them. He demanded immediate federal regulation of holding companies, laid down an eight-point program for utility control and sought to link President Hoover's alleged indifference to proper federal regulation with the failure of the huge Insull group.

As for himself, Governor Roosevelt announced that he favored private rather than public ownership of power companies, but that the right of government operation should be held as a "birch rod" to chastise unruly private companies when necessary.

Governor Roosevelt denied that his attitude constituted "radicalism" in any way, and apparently to antici-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

BRITISH CABINET RIFT IMPENDING ON TARIFF ISSUE

Defection of Free Trade Liberals Not Likely to Mean Election

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22—Resignations of all of the free trade Ministers, including Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archibald Sinclair, who are members of the Cabinet, are understood to be impending, the ground being disagreement with the Government's protectionist commitments at the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa.

The situation which arose last February over the question of the introduction of tariffs is thus repeated with one important difference. This difference is that the national emergency which seven months ago was so grave that it caused adoption of the unusual procedure of maintaining nominal unity by an "agreement to differ" inside the Cabinet itself has now become definitely less severe. The question of what is to be done in these circumstances is for decision at a full Cabinet meeting Sept. 28.

Meanwhile both sides agree that even if the free traders now leave the Government, their departure will not weaken the position of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to the extent of making it necessary for him either to call a general election or even to do more than fill up vacancies from the overwhelming majority over all other parties which he still has among supporters of Ottawa policy.

The Prime Minister's own position, the Monitor understands, remains that described by him Sept. 12 when he wrote: "Things may be done which we do not care much about, but we must face facts and a weakening of united national effort must be resisted at all costs."

Half of America's Foreigners to Vote

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—More than half of the foreign-born white population of the country will be qualified to vote in November.

Statistics of citizenship of the 13,366,407 foreign-born white population, announced today by the Census Bureau, disclosed that when the census was taken in 1930, a total of 7,627,436 foreign born, 21 years old or over, had become naturalized United States citizens. They included 4,217,576 men and 3,409,860 women.

The various countries showed differences in the proportion naturalized as follows: Denmark 74.9 per cent naturalized, Wales 73.6, Norway 70.9, Germany 70.5, Northern Ireland 68.1, Irish Free State 66.1, Switzerland 67.4, England 67.0 and Netherlands 66.6. Italy had 50 per cent, while Yugoslavia had only 46.3 per cent naturalized and Greece 44.7.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 6
The Home Forum 7
Highest Authority
(With Italian Translation)
The Young Folks' Page 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

Have you heard varying accounts of how Lincoln stood on the liquor question? On the Editorial page is reprinted an authentic excerpt from a temperance address by him See the Mirror of World Opinion.

"The Journey to Cloudland" on the Home Forum will take only a minute or two. Read it and renew that pledge to do a bit of hiking in New England

Those who have bought a copy of the revised Christian Science Hymnal will be interested in today's "Worth Knowing" on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will write frankly on the subject: "Will the Saloon Come Back?" Prohibition Facts, page one.

The improved Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page appears on Friday.

WOMEN OBSERVE DECADE OF FULL CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Not So Long Ago American Brides of Aliens Lost Their Citizenship

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Women's organizations all over the country today were commemorating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Cable Act, which recognized the independent nationality of married women.

After a decade of operation, the law was hailed by women leaders as putting an end to the most serious legal discrimination against women which remained after their enfranchisement. The benefits of the act were held up as a standard of equality for women of other nations to attain.

With the pen President Harding used to sign the law, Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, executive vice-president of the National League of Women Voters today cabled a message to Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London, president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, stating that in view of the success of the law the league congratulated the effort of the alliance to encourage other countries to give to their citizens these same advantages.

"Women of this country rejoice in the many benefits of the Cable Act," Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, declared. She explained that under a statute adopted in 1907, when American women had not political power, a woman by marrying a foreigner was automatically deprived of her United States citizenship even though she continued to reside in this country.

"So far as a woman was concerned, citizenship was to be put on and to be put off like a garment," she said. "That situation was changed by the Cable Act. Now a woman's citizenship, like a man's is not affected by marriage."

The bill that President Harding signed on Sept. 22, 1922, after Representative John L. Cable (R.) of Ohio had led a victorious fight for its adoption in Congress, was not a "clean sweep." Since that date two amendments have been added.

Under the original law a woman who married an alien ineligible to United States citizenship, or if she married an allen and went to live in her husband's country for two years or in any other foreign country for five years without returning to the United States to renew her citizenship, it was presumed to have been lost. These discriminations were removed by amendments passed in 1930 and 1931.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, first president of the League of Women Voters, who directed the joint work of numerous women's organizations to secure the passage of the law in 1922, said today that the law, besides doing away with a serious legal discrimination, "established a standard of equality in the citizenship of men and women to which the women of other lands can point as an example for their own countries to follow."

GASOLINE PRICES CUT IN THE EAST

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The gasoline market in the Atlantic seaboard territory turned weaker today, with the announcement by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of a cut of 3 2-10 cents a gallon in the tank wagon and service station price effective tomorrow.

The new price is effective throughout the company's territory except in New Jersey, where the reduction was 2 2-10 cents a gallon. The company also cut tank car standard spot gasoline to 6 cents a gallon f. o. b. seaboard, or ½ cent a gallon under the posted price at refineries and terminals on the seaboard.

SOVIETS TURN TO FARMING LEADERSHIP

Agriculture Ranked With Industry and Training Schools Augmented

DRASTIC PENALTIES PLACED ON THEFTS

Moscow Seeks to Develop Sense of Sanctity for Collective Property

Moscow continues to widen its reputation as the world's chief experimental station for economic theories. The Communist Party adopts and rejects plans with rapidity.

One of the latest moves is to turn practically all of the Communist universities into agricultural schools. Agriculture is now to be of equal rank with industry and the development of farm leaders becomes increasingly important.

Along with this move comes the effort to develop a sense of the sanctity of collective property and to stop the huge thefts from the railroads and state farms. Apparently there are few beds of roses even in the modern Utopia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 22—The imperative need of capable guidance for national agriculture finds expression in the decision of the Communist Party's central committee to turn all of the Communist universities, with the exception of two designed for training non-Russian Communists, into higher agricultural schools.

These schools will have two departments, one for training directors of state and collective farms, the other for preparing Soviet Party officials qualified to work in rural districts. Besides transforming existing Communist universities into agricultural schools, the resolution prescribes the establishment of seven new agricultural schools in various parts of the country. Twelve thousand students will be enrolled in these schools.

Motivation of this intensive effort to train Communists for rural work is stated in a passage of the resolution which declares: "Without trained men in agriculture and Soviet Party leadership, rural districts in the next few years may be completely incapable of coping with their problems."

The lack of qualified managers for the network of state and collective farms which has been developed during the last three years represents one, although by no means the sole, cause of unsatisfactory agricultural production which finds eloquent expression in the straitened food condition of the country.

The present decision of diverting a large number of trained Communists to the farms reflects a growing realization that agriculture is at least equally important with industry which hitherto has claimed the major share of Communist attention.

Russian Communists Seek to Teach Sanctity Of Collective Property

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Private property is anathema in the Soviet Union. Some of the rights which are associated with this conception have been abolished; others are strongly limited.

To put the matter more concretely, no Soviet citizen can own a factory, a farm, a railroad, a bank, a newspaper or countless other enterprises which constitute the property of individual persons, or groups of persons, in other countries. A negligible percentage of Russian city-dwellers own their own homes, and the very few privately owned automobiles in Russia almost invariably belong to foreigners. Such a feature of the private property system as voluntary saving and investment has almost disappeared in Russia.

With private property so largely eliminated in the Soviet economic scheme, strenuous efforts are being made to develop a sense of the sanctity of collective property. Two recent government decrees illustrate this tendency. The first of these is a grim document prescribing the extreme penalty for persons convicted either of thefts of baggage from the railroads or of thefts from collective farms

Capital Sentences Imposed

This decree surrounds "collective property" in the shape of freight shipments and the crops and implements of the collective farms with the ruthless kind of protection that was accorded to private property several generations ago, when thieves and pickpockets were habitually executed. That it is meant to be taken seriously is evident from the fact that the Moscow newspapers during the latter part of August and the early part of September were reporting several capital sentences almost daily.

Stealing on the railroads has become very prevalent, about 58,000 cases being reported during the first six months of 1932. The shortage of foodstuffs and manufactured goods is a very potent contributory cause in this connection.

Sometimes railroad employees are tempted to steal because they are themselves in need of food or shoes and clothing and, apart from this possible consideration, the scarcity prices which prevail on the private markets constitute a standing incen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

COLOMBIA WINS QUICK REPLY TO CALL FOR FUNDS

$10,000,000 Defense Loan Against Peru Reported Oversubscribed

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 22 (AP)—Official sources said today the $10,000,000 defense loan proposed following the demand for war with Peru over the Amazon port of Leticia had been oversubscribed.

The Peruvian Congress approved yesterday a defense loan of $5,000,000, to be issued at 6 per cent at par.

By CHARLES E. HARNER
Associated Press Writer Recently Returned From Bogota

One of the last frontiers of civilization came before the eyes of the world a week ago, when the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Colombia announced Peruvian civilians had taken forcible control of the tiny Colombian village of Leticia.

From Bogota, the Colombian capital, and from Lima, the capital of Peru, immediately came reports of populaces clamoring for war.

But the probabilities of military operations in the Putumayo Territory, where Leticia is located, are decidedly remote. Soldiers in a conflict on the border of Colombia and Peru would have far less to fear from the enemy's bullets than from the equatorial country itself.

Although the settled districts of Colombia are as civilized as any in the United States, the Republic embraces vast reaches of territory such as the Putumayo. There are no roads.

As distance is reckoned in the United States, it is not very far from Bogota to Leticia.

But the trail from Bogota to Leticia leads across the equator, through jungles where distance is estimated in weeks, and not by miles.

Only 400 miles separate the Colombian capital from the embattled border village, but that is a matter of three weeks' steady travel now in the dry season. It would be a short airplane flight, but Leticia has never heard the roar of an airplane motor. The jungle provides no landing fields.

Only Maj. Benjamin Mendez, the intrepid Colombian flier, has ever taken the overland route across the southern border of his country, and he passed far west of Leticia on his nonstop flight to Quito, Ecuador.

Despite these transportation obstacles, Colombia believes she is far better prepared for military measures in the Putumayo than is Peru. Only scattered outposts guard Peru's northeastern border, while Colombia centralizes its well-equipped army at Bogota.

Lieut. Enrique Santamaria of the Colombian Air Corps, a graduate of the United States Army Pursuit School at San Antonio, Tex., established an air field at Florencia in the Putumayo last year. Mr. John Todhunter of Galesburg, Ill., military flying adviser to the Colombian Government, supervised the installation of machine guns on air corps craft.

Few Colombians and few Peruvians have more than a hazy notion of where Leticia is. They talk of war over one of the world's last frontiers.

Peru Votes $4,200,000 For National Defense

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—Congress yesterday approved an internal loan of 20,000,000 soles (approximately $4,200,000) for national defense. Only four Socialist deputies voted against the bill, which authorizes President Sanchez Cerro to float the loan exclusively for armaments.

TAX RATES INCREASED

Increase in the 1932 tax rates in two Massachusetts municipalities were reported by their assessors today. Residents of Fall River will pay $43.70 a $1000, an increase of $3.70 as compared to last year, and in Lowell the rate will be $42 which is $8.80 higher. Blackstone's tax rate has been lowered to $41, a reduction of $3 from the 1931 figures.

MILLS TO GO ON FULL TIME

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Willimantic mills of the American Thread Company will go on full time immediately because of increased business. The company has been operating only three or four days a week to keep its 1500 employees on the pay roll.

SUNKEN DREDGE REMOVED

Completion of efforts to remove the sunken dredge Toledo from the channel leading into Lynn Harbor was announced today by the local office of the United States hydrographic service. The dredge sank a year ago and has considerably handicapped navigation in and out of Lynn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

THE MARK OF HONEST VALUE

When you see this trade-mark on the sole of a shoe, you know that you are getting honest value for your money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
"AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES"
156 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
635 WASHINGTON STREET
38 HANOVER STREET
Stores in Principal Cities Dealers Everywhere

Filene's Boston

Get the PINEHURST habit

"SWING"
is the clever brimmed style, with dip, tuck crown and bow all gracefully swinging to the eye
$7.50

"SOCIETY"
a chic felt turns up all around except in front where it ties in the approved "bow" manner
$7.50

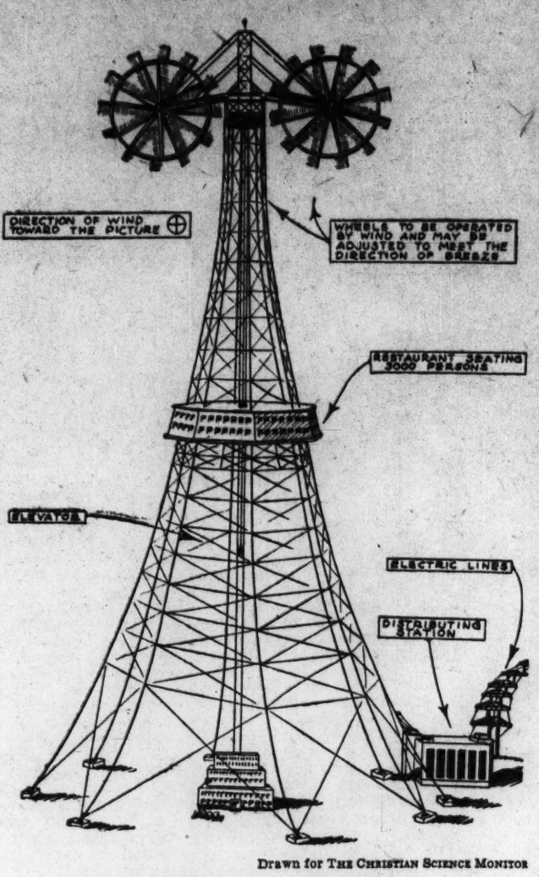
● PINEHURST headsize hats are made of soft, supple beaver or hare, which you know makes the finest of felt.
● PINEHURST hats are only at Filene's in Boston—and new styles arrive daily, for women, youthful women, matrons.
● PINEHURST head sizes, 6⅞ to 8.
● PINEHURST colors—black, brown, navy, Rustic, green, wine, some gray, purple, rust. $7.50

"SENSATION"
An expensive looking Peau de soie (suede finished felt). Velvet bow and stitching.
$7.50

SECOND FLOOR

"STRIKING"
the felt cloche that looks as smart up in back as down. Stitched crown and bow.
$7.50

Power Castle in the Air


DIRECTION OF WIND TOWARD THE PICTURE
WHEELS TO BE OPERATED BY WIND AND MAY BE ADJUSTED TO MEET THE DIRECTION OF BREEZE
RESTAURANT SEATING 3000 PERSONS
ELEVATOR
ELECTRIC LINES
DISTRIBUTING STATION

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SKETCH OF PROPOSED WIND POWER MACHINE

Enormous Size of German Engineer's Project Is Indicated by the Restaurant Seating 3000 Persons Which Could Be Accommodated Near the Center of the 1300-Foot Tower.

DROP IS SHARP IN INSURANCE COMPANY LOANS

July Record Shows Smallest Increase Since February of 1929

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—A sharp reduction in the month-to-month increases in life insurance company loans to policy holders in July is regarded by insurance officials and economists as an indication of returning confidence and a sign of coming betterment in business.

Particularly significant, in the opinion of insurance authorities, is the fact that the July policy loans of 40 leading life insurance companies showed the smallest increase since February, 1929, and was but 25 per cent of the gain recorded last January, the peak period of the year. The July figures are the latest available, but it is believed that the smaller ratio of increase is still in effect.

As reported in the survey of current business of the United States Department of Commerce, from statistics supplied by the association of life insurance presidents, the curve of policy loans since 1929 traces the course of the economic depression as graphically as many of the more familiar business indices.

In the first nine months of 1929 month to month increases ranged from $15,000,00 to $22,000,000, a normal fluctuation. In October, coincident with the collapse of the stock market, the increase jumped to $31,000,000, and in November to $69,000,000, the highest for any month in the three-year period.

In the first quarter of 1930, when general business was holding at a relatively high level, the monthly increases in loans ranged from $20,000,00 to $32,000,000, thereafter rising steadily to a peak of $42,000,000 in December—a trend coincident with the sharp decline in business in the last three quarters of the year.

In 1931 the largest increases occurred in the final quarter, in which business activity was at the lowest level of the year. Heavy gains carried into 1932, with a peak of $61,000,000 in January. Succeeding months showed smaller decreases, but the pronounced drop did not come until July, a development which many insurance interests associate with the turn in the security and commodity markets and the general brightening of the business skies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, N. H., Sept. 22—The thirty-seventh annual field meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday brought delegates from every club in the State. Mrs. Flora A. Spaulding, state president, opened the business session, which was addressed by Mrs. Mary D. Davis and Mr. A. Cooper Ballantyne, who told of the progress of the New Hampshire Arts and Crafts League.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., president of the General Federation, is the guest of honor and speaker today. Dr. Valeria H. Parker of New York spoke yesterday on "Community Organization for the Protection of Family Relations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05.
Metropolitan—"The Night of June 13," 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:26 p. m. Harry Richman at 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.
Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Provisions
C. A. RUSSELL
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #18-20
Tel. Lafayette 4337
BOSTON
Specializing in Hotel and Family Distribution of Meats and Poultry

Goodenough & Russell
Faneuil Hall Market, Stalls #69-71
Tel. Capitol 1907-1908
Finest Quality of Beef, Lamb and Veal. Pork Products of all kinds. Sweetbreads. Tongues and Calves Liver.

$10.75

ONE of many unusual values for misses at Noyes Bros. Frock of rough crepe, with detachable collar. New Fall shades.

NOYES BROS.
127 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON

André
BOSTON'S DISTINGUISHED HAIRDRESSER
has just returned from Paris and wishes to announce to his many friends and clients that he is now associated with the hairdressing salon of
Charles OF THE RITZ
The same gracious and discriminating attention will be given
RITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Arlington and Newberry Sts.
Tel. KENMORE 5168

New Hampshire Saves $300,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—Estimated savings of more than $300,000 in the operating of state departments as a result of the work of the Department of the Comptroller, are anticipated in the preliminary report just submitted to the Governor and Council by Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, state comptroller.

With the exception of the State Highway Department and the Department of Fisheries and Game, the income of which in each instance is for the use of these departments wholly, there was returned to the state treasury to the "current surplus" fund $236,302, which sum is to be materially increased when the final balance is struck.

Mr. Dickinson points out that savings have been effected through judicious placing of contracts, decreased mileage allowance for state-driven motorcars and economies practiced by the several departments since centralized authority was set up. A net reduction in the cost of motorcar mileage to the State is in excess of $40,000 for the first year of the comptroller's régime.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly with showers Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly showers Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, with probably showers late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably local showers Friday and on the east coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north or northeast winds, except east or northeast near Sandy Hook, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday; probably showers Friday and near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	82	Montreal ...	60	74
Bismarck ...	32	62	Nantucket ...	62	66
Boston	62	74	New Orleans.	76	86
Buffalo	64	74	New York ...	68	80
Calgary	30	56	Norfolk, Va..	70	84
Charleston...	76	82	North Platte.	40	64
Chicago	64	68	Philadelphia.	66	84
Cincinnati ...	64	68	Phoenix,Ariz.	70	96
Denver	48	62	Pittsburgh ..	68	88
Eastport, Me.	56	64	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	74	82	Raleigh	68	76
Honolulu,T.H. ..		84	St. Louis	58	76
7p.m.Sept.21	78	..	St. Paul	46	68
Helena,Mont.	32	58	Salt Lake City	62	74
Huron, S. D..	46	70	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville .	76	84	SantaFe,N.M.	54	78
Kansas City.	58	76	Seattle	46	64
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	76	86
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington..	68	78
Memphis	64	82	Wichita,Kan.	60	92
Miami, Fla...	82	84	Williston,N.D.	34	60

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time Sept. 22.
B—Maximum Sept. 21.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 5:04 p. m., Friday 5:48 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:12 p. m.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS URGED TO GUARD 'OWNERS'

Their Welfare First Duty of Officials, Bennett Tells State League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22—Present economic conditions have had the effect of clearing the thought of coöperative bank men of some false senses of values, Mr. Frank P. Bennett Jr., publisher of the United States Investor and director of the Saugus Coöperative Bank, told the fourty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League at its opening session at the New Ocean House here today.

Discounting the desire for size and for local good will, Mr. Bennett said the most important duty of the cooperative bank is to guard the welfare of the citizens who are the true owners of the bank.

"In times like these," he said, "we realize that Massachusetts is not just a fussy, old-fashioned Commonwealth, when it insists that two members of the security committee shall certify in writing the value which they place on each property offered for mortgage. Lawmakers of Massachusetts were not just pernickety, when they required the committee to certify to something more than that the loan is safe. What they wished from the two members of the committee was their word of honor in each instance that the property has a safety margin of at least 25 per cent of value beyond the amount of the loan. The State asks for more than safety; it asks for evidence of a sufficient margin of safety."

Mr. Bennett also commended the legislation which sets the maximum for one loan at $8000 and remarked: "One cannot help but believe that the 100 per cent clean record of Massachusetts coöperative banks for freedom from failure, and also for freedom from any long-continued suspensions of payments to shareholders, is an unanswerable argument in favor of the Massachusetts code.

"Certainly the Massachusetts idea of placing safety for funds as first among the objectives of a coöperative bank, and of building the whole code around that idea, has resulted in much more helpful service to shareholders than the conditions that have developed during this same period in states whose building and loan associations operate under loose-jointed laws and too-good-natured a state supervision."

Of the second essential fact, liquidity, Mr. Bennett said that it is second in importance only to safety inasmuch as the great majority of shareholders come to the coöperative bank with no other incentive than to save money for their needs.

"With nearly half a million members on Oct. 31 last, you had only about 140,000 who were borrowing on real estate. For all of the remainder, you were serving as a special type of savings bank. Thus for every two members who came to borrow, five had come with the single motive of placing funds where they would be available when needed."

The obligation of the coöperative bank to have their funds available for them calls for liquidity, Mr. Bennett told his listeners, and the experience of the coöperative banks in the recent business conditions, he said, has proved that a law requiring reserves rests on practical grounds.

Mr. Carl P. Dennett, outlining the policy of the Federal Home Loan Bank as so conservative that it may limit its usefulness, said it is doubtful if the benefits to be derived are sufficiently great to encourage large participation for the institutions in this section. He explained a possible amendment of the act in the coming session of Congress to include a suggestion designed to liberalize the provisions of the bill. It provides for placing with the Home Loan Bank mortgages on approved property with a certificate of examination agreeing to take up these mortgages before making other loans upon home property.

"This," Mr. Dennett said, "will provide a reservoir of first-class home loans of the character that the various institutions usually desire and a self-liquidating feature for the Home Loan Bank when things again become normal."

Speaking of the activities of the First Federal District, Mr. Dennett said that a great deal of impetus has been given to retail business by making a careful study of probable requirements for the balance of the year and reassuring employees as to the continuance of their jobs.

Mr. H. Morton Bodfish, newly appointed member of the Home Loan Bank Board and executive manager of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, said that through the operation of the system, which will bring a great amount of money into home financing activities, costs of mortgages to home owners will fall and community institutions such as savings banks and building and loan associations will be able to continue their lending activities in times of stress just the same as in normal times.

Mr. Bodfish said home valuation will tend to stabilize and in all possibility will be buoyed up with the flow of mortgage funds through the operation of the Home Loan Bank system.

Soviets Put Stress On Farm Training

(Continued from Page 1)

tive to persons who are not restrained either by moral considerations or fear of penalties from helping themselves to loose baggage.

Sell in Private Market

The same element of extreme scarcity also accounts for the extensive thefts from the fields of the collective farms. Some of these thefts are committed by neighboring individual peasants, who do not like the collective farm system; others may be the secret handiwork of peasants who belong to the collective farm, but who would rather steal "their" farm property and sell it at a high price on the private market than accept the comparatively low fixed price which the state pays for the fixed quantities of grain and other products which it requires the collective farms to deliver up.

A second decree, milder in character, but also designed to stimulate the sense for collective property, was promulgated on Sept. 3. It forbids any changing of the boundaries of collective farms, except in cases when the members of a collective farm decide either to split up into smaller units or to merge with another farm. Even then any change in the boundaries requires the consent of not less than three-fourths of the members of the collective farm affected.

The decree specifically forbids any arbitrary transfers of land belonging to collective farms to state farms or any diminution of the area of a collective farm in the event that some of its members decide to leave.

Insecurity of Tenure

Frequent redivision of the land was the curse of the pre-war Russian village communal land system and offers a partial explanation of the backwardness of Russian agriculture. No peasant was interested in introducing improvements on a piece of land that might be taken away from him in some future reallotment.

Insecurity of tenure is as bad for the morale of collective farms as of individual peasants. In so far as the new decree promotes greater stability of landholding by the collective farms it will remove one cause, although by no means the chief cause, of the poor farming which has often neutralized, up to the present time, the influence of the tractors which have been thrown on the fields of the collective farms.

It still remains questionable whether collective property will prove as efficient a stimulus to individual output as private property has been in the past. The considerable proportion of waste and breakage in the state factories, the frequent cases of indifferent cultivation, of poor handling of working animals and machinery in the collective farms would suggest that this problem, from the Soviet standpoint, has not been satisfactorily solved as yet.

FLEET ADDS TWO STEAM TRAWLERS

Addition of two steam trawlers to the fleet of five which has been operating since last spring was announced today by officials of the Forty Fathom Fishing Fleet. This gives employment to about 50 men who have been idle.

Increased demand for fish is given as the reason for expansion of operation. Officials of the company say that the current indications point to more than a seasonal improvement in demand which always follows the swordfish and mackerel season. The new demand is expected to exceed the fall expansion and follows economic improvement in many other lines of endeavor.

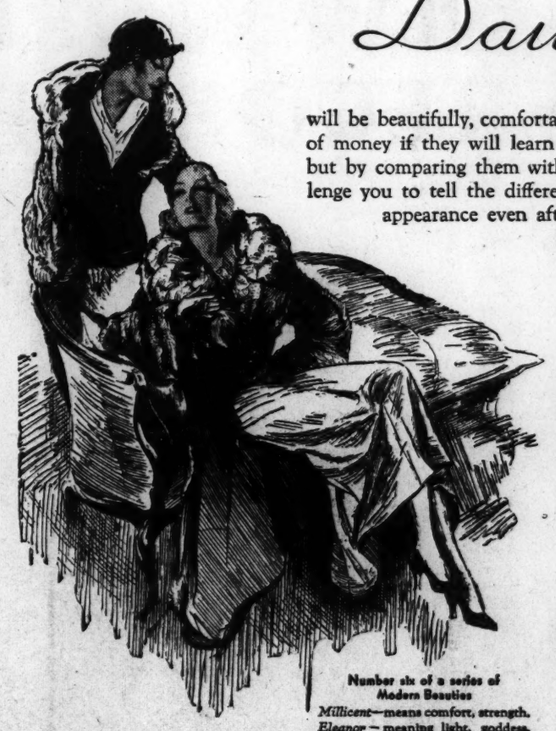
WEBSTER BOARD CUTS PAY

WEBSTER, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Webster Board of Selectmen voted last night to cut their salaries from $350 a year to $300.

Judge Nisley shoes by quality ~ Not by price!

Matrons and their Daughters

will be beautifully, comfortably shod and save "just loads" of money if they will learn to judge Nisley's, not by price but by comparing them with high priced shoes. We challenge you to tell the difference in fitting, flexibility and appearance even after months of service.



Number six of a series of Modern Beauties
Millicent—means comfort, strength.
Eleanor—meaning light, goddess, fruitful.

Suede is the Autumn Vogue

Eleanor—of Raven black or Javanese brown suede. A pump for all winter and for all day service.
30 styles of heel hugging pumps are constantly provided by Nisley stores, including white moire that may be tinted to match your gown.

Amaryllis means sweet grace and surely this center strap model has it. Black suede with buckle strap of patent.

Grace is one of our loveliest in Raven black, Javanese brown and Paddock green. Vamp of suede, quarter of kid.

Millicent a Nisley Arch Comfort tie in black and brown suede or kid. Arch Comfort ties and straps are for those who must have steel arch supports together with flexibility and perfect fitting. (Sizes to 10

The Important Fitting Question!

Thousands of women now depend exclusively on Nisley because only here may they be fitted in new styles from a good selection in their exact size. Our two Nisley factories make possible the production of combination lasts for the slim heeled woman in a size range of 2½ to 9 — widths AAAA to E.

Nisley $4
Beautiful Shoes
In the exact size you require
At One Price

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

The best is cheapest in the end.

They overlap!

Our boys' school suits, knicker style, range from *8 to 16 years.*

On the other hand, our prep suits don't wait till a boy has outgrown the knicker age, but start at *15 years,* solely to give every youngster a chance to step into "long ones" as soon as he's ready!

What a fellow wants! That's how we hit it off with the boys!

Mother's eye, of course, detects the careful making and the better quality of woolens we always use.

Dad knows we mean just what we say when we tell him we're passing every saving in our manufacturing costs right on to him.

Our boys' school suits, with 2 pairs of knickers, start at $16.50 this season: prep suits with 2 pairs of trousers, from $25.

Outstanding School Specials:

Boys' broadcloth shirts, $1.
Boys' neckties, 50c.
V-neck sweaters, $2.
Cotton golf hose, 50c.
Dressing gowns of striped flannel, $3.50.
Boys' felt hats, $2.75.
Blue Eton caps, $1.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty
Broadway at Warren
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

CANADA MOVES AGAINST WASTE IN RAIL SERVICE

Royal Commission Report Opposes Amalgamation of Two Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 22—"I believe, when we shall have secured the necessary measure of reorganization in the national system, and real and effective coöperation between the national and private systems, that Canadian railway transportation will be upon that basis of fair and profitable competition which is so vital to the welfare of this country," said Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, Tuesday, when giving to the press the report of the Royal Commission on Railways and Transportation.

Following the recommendations of the commission, said Mr. Bennett, the Government will invite Parliament to pass legislation which will assure:

"(A) Physical integrity of the Canadian National Railways System and its complete freedom from political interference and community pressure.

"(B) Termination of the era of financial irresponsibility on the part of the management of the Canadian National Railways, which should make possible the inauguration of measures which will at once reduce, and, I believe in time, wholly eliminate, the operating deficits of the national lines, while preserving and increasing the effectiveness of their services to the country as a whole.

Elimination of Waste

"(c) Termination of the era of aggressive and unprofitable competition between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway by the provision of a plan of coöperation designed to avoid unnecessary and wasteful duplication of services."

Chief among the recommendations is the appointment of a commission of three trustees to supersede the present board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, the closest coöperation between the National and the Canadian Pacific railways for the elimination of wasteful services and duplication of services, joint operation of all properties where it will not be detrimental to either party, meetings at regular intervals of the National trustees and an equal number of directors of the Canadian Pacific for the purpose of agreeing on coöperative measures and, in cases of disagreement, an arbitral board shall be set up consisting of the chief commissioner of the Railway Commission and a representative of each of the two railways.

Amalgamation Opposed

Among the plans considered in looking for a solution of railway difficulties was the complete amalgamation of the two great systems. The commission held that neither complete private ownership nor complete public ownership would be possible at this time, and that the establishment of a monopoly of such magnitude and importance might prejudice the interests of the dominion as a whole. The commission also rejected the suggestion that the National Railways be leased temporarily or in perpetuity.

The commission declared that "aggressive competition should cease" and schemes be agreed to "which will permit of the working in harmony of those ancillary services which are now operated competitively." It closes its report with a note of warning that, unless the country is prepared to adopt the proposed plan or some equally effective measures to secure the efficient and economical working of both railway systems, and thereby not only reduce the burden on the Federal Treasury, but improve the financial position of the privately owned railway, "the very stability of the nation's finances and the financial credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be threatened with serious consequences to the people of Canada and to those who have invested their savings in the railway."

The "Duff Commission," as it is called, was appointed last year as a result of the recommendation of Sir Henry Thornton, then president of the Canadian National Railways, to the select standing committee on railways and shipping, that a commission be appointed for the purpose of considering the whole question of Canadian transportation.

The commission consisted of Justice Lyman P. Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, chairman; Lord Ashfield, chairman and general manager of the London Underground Electric Railways; Sir Joseph W. Flavelle, Toronto financier; Mr. Beaudry Leman, general manager La Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal; Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railway, New York; Mr. Walter C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. John C. Webster of Shediac, N. B.

Supreme Council Confers Honorary 33d Degree on 47

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22—The Honorary Thirty-third Degree was awarded to a class of 47 Masons at the 120th annual session of the Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction last night. Recipients follow:

Harold E. Cook, Gardiner, Me.; John A. Ness, Auburn, Me.; William B. Randall, Portsmouth, N. H.; Archie S. Harriman, Burlington, Vt.; Frank B. Lawler, Boston; Robert D. Webster, Boston; Thomas H. Doane, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Tremper, New Haven, Conn.; John H. Folkner, Utica, N. Y.; Philip J. Kuhn, Buffalo, N. Y.; Elmer W. Sellstrum, Jamestown, N. Y.; Lewis G. Ames, Rochester, N. Y.

John P. Miller, Paterson, N. J.; Henry Schlitennart, Newark, N. J.; John E. McCollins, Woodclift Lake, N. J.; William C. Hinderr, Haddenfield, N. J.; Hugh Gilmore, Emlenton, Pa.; Thomas Ashford Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hugh T. Kerr, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter M. Meredith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Freeman B. Gunsaulus, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William C. Wolfe, Williamsport, Pa.; Rea R. Whitley, Erie, Pa.; Frederick N. Wagner, Reading, Pa.; William C. Brosman, Reading, Pa.; James S. Marshall, Uniontown, Pa.; Alfred C. Howard, Uniontown, Pa.; Benjamin H. Williams, Butler, Pa.; John C. Elliott, Newcastle, Pa.; John W. Woodford, Dover, Del.

Frederick L. Hoffman, Cincinnati, Ohio; William H. Tateman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Floyd A. Pfaff, Marietta, Ohio; James W. Morgan, Jackson, Ohio; George Herman, Dayton, Ohio; Wayne G. Lee, Dayton, Ohio; A. C. Linsweiler, Dayton, Ohio; Chester H. Emerson, Detroit, Mich.; Lewis H. Bridgeman, Flint, Mich.; Otto M. Pierce, Bay City, Mich.; Nan D. Jackson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Tine P. Dickinson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Julius B. Christman, South Bend, Ind.; Warren W. Brewer, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. Ralph Fenstermaker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert W. Phillips, Richmond, Ind.; George W. Newhouse, New Albany, Ind.

STATE DISAPPROVES HIGHWAY CONTRACT

Disapproval of a $350,333 highway construction award to the Eastern Contracting Company of Quincy for state work in Taunton and Lakeville was registered by the Executive Council yesterday, following a long debate over the company's financial standing and its position in regard to employment.

The contract had previously been approved by the Department of Public Works. The Council acted on a complaint from Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who accused the company of violating labor laws.

CLUB TO DISCUSS EXPORT CREDITS

Export credits, upon which so many phases of foreign merchandising depend, are to be discussed by the Export Club of Boston Chamber of Commerce, the first meeting of which, this season, is to be held next month, it is announced by Mr. Howard C. McDuffie, president.

Conditions in many foreign countries today present serious problems to the export manager and these are to provide questions for discussion during the club season, it is stated.

LIMING HEADS STORE GROUP

"Chamber of Commerce Relations With Chain Stores," the name of a committee of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, is to be under the chairmanship of Mr. Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today. Mr. Liming is a director of the national organization.

SALES TALKS PLANNED

Practical analysis of sales problems is expected to be developed at a series of discussions by members of the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. At the first meeting this season on Sept. 30, "Judging the Performances of Salesmen" is to be the subject and Prof. Harry R. Tosdal, the speaker.

He Swaps Potatoes for Learning

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARTER PROVES PRACTICABLE

Left to Right: John Dickinson of Abingdon, Ill., Delivers 40 Bags of Potatoes, Grown on the Farm of His Parents, to Dr. H. W. McPherson, President of Illinois Wesleyan University, for a Semester's Tuition.

Forty Sacks of 'Spuds' Pay Tuition At Illinois Wesleyan University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The parents of John Dickinson of Abingdon, Ill., wanted their son to continue his education this fall by attending a university. But they had no ready money to finance the son's career. John, too, was anxious to matriculate at a university.

But there didn't seem to be any way in which enough money could be raised to pay the tuition. John had practically given up all idea of college, and on Sept. 1 was reconciled to his fate. He would have to stay home this year, work around the house, and see if prospects for college would be better next summer.

Then Illinois Wesleyan University, through the offices of its president, Dr. H. W. McPherson, and Mr. Nate Crabtree, business manager, announced the solution to John's problem—namely, that farm produce to the full amount of tuition would be accepted at the university this fall.

John read the news while sitting on the front steps of his home, the evening of Sept. 1. A special delivery letter to Dr. McPherson was immediately dispatched. Would the university accept good old Irish potatoes as farm produce? The potatoes had been grown by John on his father's farm in Abingdon.

The president's reply dashed John's hopes. "No, Wesleyan could not accept potatoes as tuition, because their offer was simply for sons and daughters of bona fide farmers, and any resident of a city might dig enough potatoes from his garden to pay for a semester's tuition."

However, John was determined to take advantage of the opportunity at last presented to him, so he hitchhiked his way from Abingdon to Bloomington, where the Methodist college is located, secured an interview with the president, explained his dilemma and proved his parents were bona fide farmers.

Dr. McPherson accepted 40 sacks of potatoes, paying a premium of 10 per cent above the market value, just as the original offer stated, and now John Dickinson is attending classes at the university.

John Dickinson was the first student to deliver his produce for tuition and many others have made arrangements to do likewise.

HULTMAN ORDERS 'RACKET' CHECK-UP

Acting on charges of graft in the police department made anonymously by letter, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, issued an order yesterday demanding that local police captains check up on alleged discrepancies in their divisions. Division heads are requested to file reports not later than next Saturday.

The anonymous writer charges the police of certain localities with accepting payments to permit the consumption of liquor, of holding back on investigations of crime and with being veritably in league with the underworld in certain branches of racketeering. The commissioner sent a list of questions to division heads in which he asks them to make known any suspicions they have or any known instances of intercommunion between the police and those whom they are expected to protect the public from.

POLICE ORDER MORE DATA ON CITY AID

Police investigations of welfare cases were returned to division heads for more thorough checking by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, yesterday. In an order issued through Mr. Michael H. Crowley, the commissioner declared that "glaring omissions and errors" were noted in the division reports.

It was pointed out that police officials were not obtaining all the data on names, ages, addresses, earning power and other factors necessary for efficient operation of welfare agencies. The department is now working on a second batch of cases, having sent reports on the first 500 cases furnished by the welfare bureau to the Mayor's office.

Harvard Salaries Not to Be Cut, And No Posts Vacated

Coincident with the announcement of 10 additional visiting professors and lecturers who are coming to Harvard this year, the university publically stated through University Hall today that there will be no discharges of any officers of instruction or administration on account of loss of income and no reductions will be made in salaries in any department.

"The fact is that during the times of prosperity that have passed," officials state, "the university laid aside a part of its revenues to help in the lean years that might follow. This is enough to avoid reduction of staff or permanent salaries, but, in these days of severe fall in income from investments, not sufficient to prevent the need of every economy that does not seriously affect academic work."

Of benefit to the students is the new plan for part-time employment of about 300 as assistants to faculty members in positions of an administrative nature. Meals have been reduced in the houses from $10.50 weekly to $9 with no change in the quality of the food or service, while the rate in the dining halls of the school of business administration has been lowered from $10.50 to $8.

Scholarships, loans, and other university aids will amount this year to over $700,000, according to estimates, a sum that totals nearly 24 per cent of the tuition fees expected.

Dr. Woolley Urges Need of Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 22—The first of the two great needs of the world today is profound thinking, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, said today in her address to the college community assembled for the opening exercises of the ninety-sixth academic year. The second of these great needs, she said, is a deeper spirituality and not just "more religion."

The college student who fails to improve that opportunity is a waster, not only of the common welfare, but of world welfare as well, which he or she might advance if better prepared for service, she declared.

Dr. Woolley returned to the college this morning after an absence of about eight months, having served as the only American woman delegate to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. In her address she spoke also of the experiences there which had convinced her of the world's great need for men and women capable of "thinking beneath the surface."

DEERFIELD TO BUILD

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Deerfield Academy announces the award of a contract to J. R. Hampson & Co. of Pittsfield for construction of a $100,000 natural science building. The work was made possible by a gift of Mrs. J. M. A. Sheldon, a trustee of the academy.

NEED OF DRASTIC CUTS IN BUDGETS IS EMPHASIZED

Economy League Official Declares Government Costs Must Be Less

Need for drastic reduction in government expenditures is imperative, said Mr. Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, appointed yesterday chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League. "The main threat to our business prosperity seems to me to lie in our present tax situation," Mr. Cutter declared.

"We are spending over a quarter of our national income, or, in other words, all of us are working over a quarter of our time to support our Government," he said, in accepting the appointment. "The National Economy League has been formed to assist in remedying this situation. . . . It wants to eliminate all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and thus bring about reduction of taxes. It wishes to coöperate with other nonpolitical, nonpartisan organizations to this end."

The league also indorses all legislation that makes just provision for those veterans disabled by the war or the dependents of those who were lost in the war. It further desires the elimination of all unnecessary governmental functions, coördination of all departments of Government, and the balancing of municipal, state and federal budgets, all of which it believes essential to the satisfactory reduction of taxes.

"I believe that the league can arouse public opinion and can serve as a vehicle through voluntary enrollment whereby the whole American people can protect their interests," Mr. Cutter declared in urging all to join the movement.

Legion Member Quits, Criticizing Bonus Demand

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 22 (AP)—Col. A. A. Starbird, U. S. A., retired, has resigned from Burlington Post No. 2, American Legion, because of the post's recent vote in favor of early payment of the veterans' bonus. He said he believed the present cost of veterans and uncertainty as to further demands by veterans' organizations were "the greatest threat to the financial stability of the United States."

"To a large percentage of veterans cashing these certificates it would mean only a little extra spending money," he said. "To a few in actual need it will offer at the most only temporary relief. There is nothing in service to the country by veterans of the World War that warrants any special consideration at the expense of so many other equally good citizens, nor do I believe the majority of World War veterans desire any such special consideration."

Colonel Starbird won the Distinguished Service Medal in the World War and was commandant of Fort Ethan Allen from 1924 to 1926. He retired in 1930.

CLOSER TRADE UNITY SOUGHT BY NETHERLAND

Government Wants More Coöperation With Eastern Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOERABAJA, Java—Practical measures for closer economic cooperation between Netherland India and the Netherlands are being examined by a government commission here. It is stated that there is no intention of ending the open door policy which the Netherland India Government has always maintained. Nor are there to be preferential duties or any customs union.

After a recent tour of his territory, Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Jonge, Governor-General of Netherland India, said that he was impressed by the signs of returning prosperity.

Netherland India plays an important part in international trade, contributing 30 per cent of the world's total rubber production, 19.6 per cent of its tin, and 16.3 per cent of its sugar. About $800,000,000 are invested in agricultural undertakings in the islands. Moreover, only 60 per cent of Java, the largest island, is cultivated, 6 per cent of which is worked by Europeans and 94 per cent by natives.

DID YOU GET THAT WASHING MACHINE YOU WERE TALKING ABOUT?
YES. IT'S WONDERFUL BUT—
I STILL NOTICE THAT GREYISH TINGE TO MY LINENS. I WONDER WHY I CAN'T GET REAL SNOWY CLOTHES
IT'S THOSE FLAT, LIFELESS SUDS YOU USE. I'VE BEEN TELLING YOU FOR MONTHS TO TRY RINSO

For TUB washing, too . . . and quicker DISHWASHING

RINSO saves work not only on washday, but *every* day—all through the house.

In the washtub, Rinso's creamy suds loosen every bit of dirt—leaving the clothes whiter than you've ever seen them. No scrubbing or boiling. And this soak-and-rinse way is so easy on the hands! They don't get red and washworn the way they do with old-fashioned scrubbing soaps.

In the dishpan, Rinso is just as wonderful! Grease floats right off in its rich suds. Even pots and pans swish clean in a jiffy.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS. CO.

Millions use Rinso—it's so easy on the hands

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

REMOVES FILM

Instantly Pleasantly

Over 15,000 Dentists use and recommend REVELATION TOOTH POWDER as a FILM REMOVING CLEANSER.

They attest it contains no scratchy grit and, of course, no harmful drugs. They know it will POSITIVELY dissolve and remove FILM and PREVENT formation of TARTAR without injury to teeth surfaces or to gum tissues. In fact REVELATION TOOTH POWDER tends to firm and harden gums.

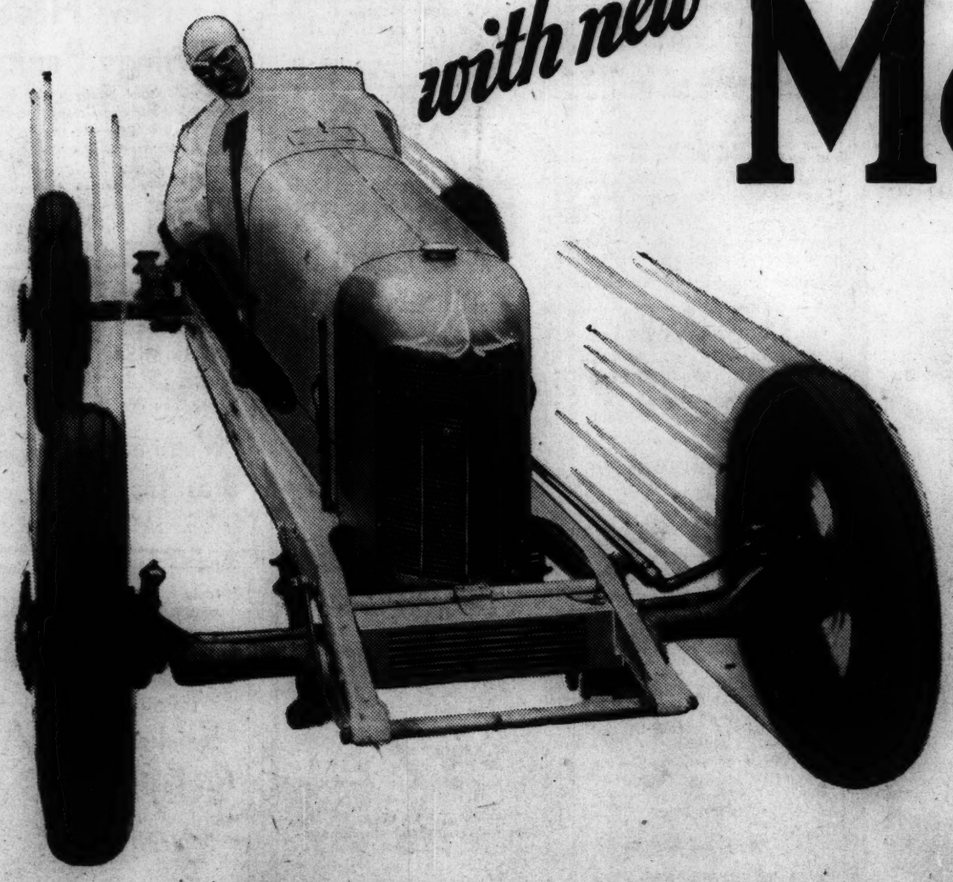
Try REVELATION—let it prove its merit to you at once. It is not chalky—yet cleans thoroughly and has a pleasant, wholesome flavor. The cleanliness of your mouth and teeth will delight you.

Sold in two sizes at dealers everywhere. Ask for the large family size.

New Tubes
BRING THE OLD THRILL OF RADIO BACK
Have your dealer TEST your TUBES today.
RCA RADIOTRONS
THE HEART OF YOUR RADIO

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR STAMINA!

with new Mobiloil



as RALPH DE PALMA speeds 800 miles at 112.5 miles per hour

OIL STAMINA, oil economy with new Mobiloil—these have just received new dramatic proof in Ralph de Palma's record-smashing run at Lake Muroc, California. For 800 miles—De Palma's car covered the desert course at terrific speeds, averaging 112.5 miles per hour!

Not only did the new Mobiloil give perfect engine protection at speeds that at times exceeded 120 miles an hour, but oil consumption was *actually 50% lower than the engineers supervising the test originally estimated!*

When taken down, De Palma's engine was in perfect condition. Bearings were tight. Valves clean. And this, after the engine had been turning 6,000 revolutions a minute—100 every second! This was the first time that any car had ever been driven so far, and so fast, with a straight mineral oil.

Though your car will never have to undergo such a test, you are wiser to use a motor oil of *proved* stamina. Mobiloil protection will make your car last longer. Mobiloil economy will make it cost less to run. Join the millions of motorists who have made the new Mobiloil the world's largest-selling oil. Save money—drain and refill today with new Mobiloil!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.—A SOCONY-VACUUM Company

BUY THIS NEW MOBILOIL FOR YOUR CAR WHERE YOU SEE "SOCONY" OR THE MOBILOIL SIGN

ATLANTA ACTS ON PROPOSED CIVIC CENTER

County and City Groups to Get Together on Details of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Investigation of the practicability of the proposed new Atlanta civic center was undertaken by the Fulton county board of commissioners when on a motion made by Mr. Paul S. Ethridge, chairman, the board selected Mr. Walter C. Hendrix, chairman of the public works committee of the county board, to confer with county and civic leaders about the project.

The plan proposes primarily a civic center composed of a collection of buildings clustered around the city hall, courthouse and capitol, with the addition of new police and fire headquarters, an auditorium, adjuncts to the courthouse including a joint jail with the city, annexes to the state capitol and the establishment of a park in the center of such a group.

Extension and widening of many principal streets and the formation of park areas along Peachtree Creek would aid every section of Atlanta and also the outskirts of the city.

The improvement plan was submitted by the city planning commission, who have been studying the project for months, under the direction of Mr. Raymond W. Torras, engineer-secretary.

Indorsed by Mayor

The scheme has the indorsement of Mayor James L. Key and will be submitted to the city council for approval immediately. It is estimated that the program will call for an expenditure of approximately $11,600,000, of which $3,600,000 would be spent upon widening and extending many important thoroughfares.

The present proposal of a civic center had its inception in a program, outlined during the administration of Mayor Key 10 years ago, who at that time recommended that a planning commission be formed, of which Mr. Robert R. Otis was named chairman. A detailed description of the scheme was drawn up by Mr. A. Ten Eyck Brown, chairman of a subcommittee.

The planning commissioners submitted their project in a letter to the Mayor and council which read in part as follows:

"It will be necessary to arrive at some definite conclusion concerning our main thoroughfares, since a street plan forms the basic groundwork of the city's future and grade crossings and other features can only be definitely decided upon after a major arterial plan is adopted.

Plans Only Tentative

"Conditions and opinions may necessitate certain eliminations and some modificaton in this study, and it is obviously not expected that all of the projects suggested herein will go through arbitrarily as submitted, since the general public and ways and means will have to be taken into consideration on each particular project. Also it is not to be understood that all of these projects can be accomplished at once, as it is possible that some of them may not be undertaken for several years.

"The entire commission on a 'comprehensive city plan' has given much thought and attention, however, to the questions involved and it is earnestly hoped that the plans submitted may be of some value to your honorable body, as a groundwork for the plan of future Atlanta.

"It is our thought that unemployment, low property and material costs and the like might cause our citizenry to become sufficiently interested in civic improvements to promote a bond issue for some of this much needed work."

Roosevelt Favors Whipping Power Interests Into Line

(Continued from Page 1)

pate such criticism linked his views with the conservative legal expressions of King James of England, 300 years ago.

When he attempted to protect consumers of electricity in New York against the selfish greed of utility companies, he declared, the latter had branded him as a "dangerous man."

Judge Me By Enemies

"Judge me by the enemies I have made," he explained amidst cheers. "Judge me by the selfish purposes of those utility leaders who have talked of radicalism while they were selling watered stock to the people and using our schools to deceive the coming generation. My policy is as radical as American liberty, as radical as the Constitution of the United States."

Governor Roosevelt's address marked the appearance of power for the first time as a major issue in presidential politics, and came as the culmination of two years of exposures of utility propaganda by the Federal Trade Commission, and the hearings of the Couzens committee of the Senate on the same subject. The Democratic candidate gave evidence of enjoying his slashing attack, which plunged him, at the outset, into a discussion of public utility efforts to win support in schools and colleges, disclosed by the Trade Commission.

"There has been," he declared, "a systematic, subtle, deliberate and unprincipled campaign of misinformation, of propaganda, and, if I may use the words, of lies and falsehood, bought and paid for by certain great private utility corporations."

Points to Insull Collapse

Urging a new policy of stronger regulation, Governor Roosevelt went on to charge that in hundreds of cases utilities were securing "inordinate and unreasonable profits" by huge overcapitalization, represented in watered stock.

The average home in Canada uses twice the electricity used by a family in the United States, he went on, and he blamed America's second place on exorbitant charges of companies south of the boundary. Stricter state and federal control would aid the situation, he said, both in the direction of guaranteeing good service and of reasonable rates.

Leveling a finger of scorn at the recently collapsed gigantic Insull utility group, Governor Roosevelt cited it as a specific instance of all those unregulated faults of inflation, arbitrary writeups of assets, financial juggling, interchange of assets through complicated holding companies and huge overcharges which he asserted were in need of correction now all over the country.

In conclusion, the Democratic candidate cited the St. Lawrence, Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam and the Columbia River projects as four specific instances of federal construction. "Each one of these," he said, "will be forever a national yardstick to prevent extortion against the public."

Governor Breaks Loose

The text of the speech in part follows:

Let us go back to the beginning of this subject. What is a public utility? Let me take you back 300 years to old King James of England. The reign of this King is remembered for many great events. Two of them in particular. He gave us a great translation of the Bible and, through his lord chancellor, a great statement of public policy. It was in the days when Shakespeare was writing "Hamlet" and when the English were settling Jamestown, when a public outcry arose in England from travelers who sought to cross the deeper streams and rivers by means of ferryboats.

Obviously these ferries, which were needed to connect the highway on one side with the highway on the other, were limited to specific points. They were, therefore, monopolistic in their nature. The ferryboat operators, because of the privileged position which they held, had the chance to charge whatever the traffic would bear, and bad service and high rates had the effect of forcing much trade and travel into long detours or to the dangers of attempting to ford the streams.

The greed and avarice of some of these ferryboat owners was made known by an outraged people to the King, and he invited his great judge, Lord Hale, to advise him.

In a Class by Itself

The old law lord replied that the ferrymen's business was quite different from other businesses, that the ferry business was, in fact, vested with a public character, that to charge excessive rates was to set up obstacles to public use, and that the rendering of good service was a necessary and public responsibility. "Every ferry," said Lord Hale, "ought to be under a public regulation, to wit, that it give attendance at due time, keep a boat in due order and take but reasonable toll."

In those simple words, my friends, Lord Hale laid down a standard which, in the ordinary at least, has been the definition of common law with respect to the authority of government over public utilities from that day to this.

With the advance of civilization, many other necessities of a monopolistic character have been added to the list of public utilities. Such necessities as railroads, street railways, pipe lines and the distribution of gas and electricity.

The principle was accepted, firmly established and became a basic part of our theory of government. The next problem was how to be sure that the services of this kind should be satisfactory and cheap enough while at the same time making possible the safe investment of new capital.

New Plan of Control

For more than two centuries, the protection of the public was through legislative action, but with the growth of the use of public utilities of all kinds a more convenient, direct and scientific method had to be adopted—a method which you and I now know as control and regulation by public service or public utility commissions.

The regulating commission, my friends, must be a tribune to the people, putting its engineering, accounting and legal resources into the breach for the purpose of getting the facts and doing justice to both the consumers and investors in public utilities.

This means positive and active protection of the people against private greed.

So much for the simple, clear, definite theory of regulation—a theory which today is observed more in the breach than in the observance.

Now, I come to another principle which in spite of having been befogged and bedeviled by many utility companies—and, I am sorry to say, by many of our courts as well—is nevertheless clear and simple when you get down to the roots of it.

The ferryman of old under King James, through regulation and control of the Government, was compelled to give Great Britain service for a fair return on his labor and his property.

It is only in recent days that the direct descendants of the ferryman have in hundreds of cases found ways of paying to themselves inordinate and unreasonable profits and overcapitalizing their equipment, three, five—yes even 10 times the money which they themselves have put into it.

The utility industry in 1931 collected over $4,000,000,000 from the users of electricity, gas, telephone and telegraph. That means an average of $133 from each and every family in the United States.

According to the figures of the industry itself, the American public has invested nearly $23,000,000,000 in public utilities, again excluding the railroads. Of this sum, nearly $8,000,000,000 were invested in the electric light and power industry alone during the five years that preceded the stock market collapse in 1929.

Compare this, if you will, with $11,000,000,000 invested in railroads, $9,000,000,000 in farm mortgages, and with the national debt of the United States itself, which was something slightly less than this investment in public utilities.

Needs Close Watching

You will readily see that this "lusty younger child" of the United States needs to be kept very closely under the watchful eye of its parent—the people of the United States.

Through lack of vigilance in state capitals and in the National Government we have allowed many utility companies to get around the common law, to capitalize themselves without regard to actual investment made in property, to pyramid capital through holding companies and without restraint of law, to sell billions of dollars of securities which the public have been falsely led into believing were properly supervised by the Government itself.

I seek to protect both the consumer and the investor. To that end I propose and advocate now, as I have proposed and advocated heretofore, the following remedies on the part of the Government for the regulation and control of public utilities engaged in the power business and companies and corporations relating thereto:

Presents Eight-Point Plan

1. Full publicity as to all capital issues of stock, bonds, and other securities; liabilities and indebtedness, capital investment; and frequent information as to gross and net earnings.

2. Publicity on stock ownership of stocks and bonds and other securities, including the stock and other interest of all officers and directors.

3. Publicity with respect to all inter-company contracts and services and interchange of power.

4. Regulation and control of holding companies by federal power commission and the same publicity with regard to such holding companies as provided for the operating companies.

5. Coöperation of federal power commission with public utilities commissions of the several states, obtaining information and data pertaining to the regulation and control of such public utilities.

6. Regulation and control of the issue of stocks and bonds and other securities on the principle of prudent investment only.

7. Abolishing by law the reproduction cost theory for rate-making and establishing in place of it the actual money prudent-investment principle as the basis of rate making.

8. Legislation making it a crime to publish or circulate false or deceptive matter relating to public utilities.

For Public Ownership

I now come to the other great problem of the relationship of the Government to the development, through government itself, of power resources and power manufacture.

I do not hold with those who advocate government ownership or government operation of all utilities. I state to you categorically that as a broad general rule the development of utilities should remain, with certain exceptions, a function for private initiative and private capital.

But the exceptions are of vital importance, local, state and national, and I believe that the overwhelming majority of the people in this country agree with me.

Again we must go back to first principles; a utility is in most cases a monopoly, and it is by no means possible in every case for government to insure at all times from mere inspection, supervision and regulation that the public shall get a fair deal—in other words, to insure adequate service and reasonable rates.

I therefore lay down the following principle: That where a community—a city or county or a district—is not satisfied with the service rendered or the rates charged by the private utility, it has the undeniable right as one of its functions of government, one of its functions of home rule, to set up, after a fair referendum has been taken, its own governmentally owned and operated service. That right has been rescinded in most of the states of the Union.

Not Fearful of Competition

Its general recognition by every state will hasten the day of better service, and lower rates. It is perfectly clear to me, and to every thinking citizen, that no community which is sure that it is now being served well and at reasonable rates by a private utility company will seek to build or operate its own plant.

But on the other hand the very fact that a community can, by vote of the electorate, create a yardstick of its own, will in most cases guarantee good service and low rates to its population. I might call the right of the people to own and operate their own utility the "birch rod in the cupboard to be taken out and used only when the child gets beyond the point where a mere scolding does any good."

That is the principle that applies to communities. I would apply the same principles to the federal and state governments.

State-owned or federal-owned power sites can and should properly be developed by government itself. When so developed private capital should be given the first opportunity to transmit and distribute the power on the basis of the best service and the lowest rates to give a reasonable profit only.

Sees Need of Birch Rod

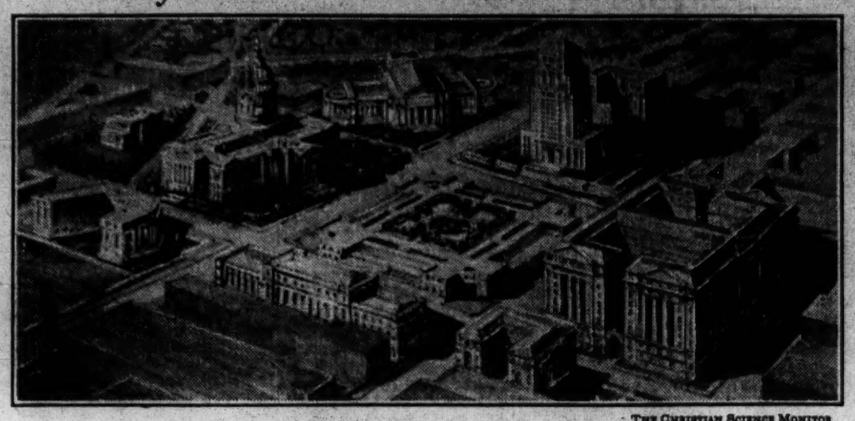
The right of the Federal Government and state governments to go further and to transmit and distribute where reasonable and good service is refused by private capital gives to government, viz., the people, that same very essential "birch rod" in the cupboard.

The power issue, when vigorously handled in the public interest, means abundant and cheaper current for American industry, reduced rates and increased use in millions of urban and rural homes and preservation of our water power resources in coördination with flood control, reclamation and irrigation. The American people have a vital stake in the proper handling of this issue.

My distinguished opponent is against giving the Federal Government in any case the right to operate their own power business. I favor giving the people this right where and when it is essential to protect them against inefficient service or exorbitant charges.

As an important part of this policy the natural hydroelectric power resources belonging to the people of the United States or the several states shall remain forever in their possession.

City Planners Take Hand in Government



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTIST'S DRAWING OF PROPOSED CIVIC CENTER OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Florence Knauf, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. John Peterson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Douglas H. Moore, Clarksdale, Miss.
Mrs. Ruth W. Bretton, Webster, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Geisler, Yonkers, N. Y.
Bruce Brown, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. R. J. Malowney, Chester, Neb.
Robert J. Malowney, Chester, Neb.
Mrs. Fanny B. Cannon, Spokane, Wash.
T. C. Cannon, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. J. E. Prince, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Laura M. Stine, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Justina Wayne, New York, N. Y.
C. O. Ferguson, Newington, Conn.
Mrs. Pearl A. Hughes, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Beulah L. Heimkamp, Vincennes, Ind.
Mrs. Emma A. Carter, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Clara M. Hanzik, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Clara Derleth, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret E. Finsman, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Elizabeth L. Clench, St. Louis, Mo.
Elliott W. Worcester, W. Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Edward Myers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Annie C. Winner, Fall River, Mass.
Mrs. Alice L. Sturdivant, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Lucy C. Yingling, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marion L. Dewhurst, National City, Calif.
P. H. Dewhurst, National City, Calif.
Miss Belle Warg, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. O. T. Jonasson, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. L. D. Garth, Sebasco Estates, Maine.
Alpine M. Cumming, Riversido, R. I.
Mrs. Rebecca Chalmers, Fort Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. Agnes Cumming, Riverside, R. I.
Mrs. Annie W. Durgin, Bronxville, N. Y.
Alpine MacDonald, Trenton, N. J.
James Chalmers, Riverside, R. I.
Helmuth de Newfville, Erfurt, Germany.
Frank C. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Genevieve W. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.
Pearl E. Dansman, Chicago, Ill.
I. Marcus Mink, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elnora A. McRitchie, Catawba Island, Ohio.
Mrs. Mollie Drynan, Port Clinton, Ohio.
Miss Hazel A. Fulkest, Genoa, Ohio.
Miss Myrta Yenson, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Grace Faneyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
Mrs. Blanche M. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
H. H. Biggert, Racine, Wis
Hamilton M. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Ida M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. Luella N. Mowry, Upper Darby, Penna.

Ontario Education Costs Curb Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Because boards of education frequently refuse to consider the advice of city councils respecting their expenditures, the Legislature of Ontario is to be petitioned to give councils power to supervise and control the expenditures of these boards. This was the effect of a resolution passed by the Ontario Municipal Association which has completed its annual meeting here.

Presiding at examinations should be included in the duties of the teacher, and not paid for in addition to their regular salary. This was the substance of another resolution. Another urged boards of education and the Legislature to cease the practice of charging secondary school students fees for writing departmental examinations. A motion providing for amendment of the Adolescent Act to reduce the compulsory attendance age from 16 to 15 years was also passed.

The federal and provincial governments are to be asked to assume 90 per cent of the total cost of unemployment relief, because municipalities are finding it increasingly difficult to finance the costs of relief.

Curtis Explains How Aid to Banks Protects Public

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis opened the Republican campaign in Tennessee with an address last night in which he reviewed the Administration's dealings with economic conditions and stressed the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"While it is true that it has helped some of the larger banks, yet of the 360 banks and trust companies assisted by it, 70 per cent of the relief has gone to banks and trust companies in cities of less than 5000 population, 78 per cent in those of less than 10,000 and 86 per cent in those of less than 25,000 population."

Mr. Curtis cited figures to show there are "somewhere from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of our people gravely concerned that there shall be no bank runs, no bank failures."

"And will anyone," he asked, "insist on saying that an institution to protect and help more than 30,000,000, possibly 40,000,000, of his countrymen, exists for the benefit of the big fellow and is operated to help only 'the interests.'"

Socialist Candidate Begins Campaign

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—A man rode alone today into the West, seeking the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President for the second time in four years, made no sanguine claims of victory as he left New York last night. He expressed doubt that even should he be elected he would be able to do a great deal toward immediate relief for the conditions he decries without a majority of his party in the Senate.

His speaking program calls for day-by-day and often two-a-day speech-making. And he travels alone. Somewhere en route, Mrs. Thomas, detained in New York by personal affairs, may join him. Mr. Thomas refused to discuss the possible size of the Socialist vote this fall, but he said that if the enthusiasm continued, "Everybody will be surprised."

BRITISH TELEPHONES GAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There are 2,085,306 telephone stations in the post office system in Great Britain, according to the authorities here. This is an increase of 5657 over the previous year. During April, 10,460,788 inland trunk calls were recorded, an increase of 344,522 over April, 1931.

G. O. P. WOMEN TO RADIOCAST TWICE WEEKLY

Leaders in Varied Groups to Discuss Why Hoover Should Be Reëlected

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 — Women's voices are to be heard over the radio in behalf of President Hoover's reelection twice weekly during the campaign, it is announced at Republican national headquarters here.

The first of the broadcasts by and for women was heard yesterday when Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Silas H. Strawn, chairman of "The Hoover Forum," a campaign unit to organize radio audiences, invited women listeners to take "a fireside seat at this great election drama." Other prominent women indorsers of the Hoover-Curtis ticket are scheduled to speak over the N. B. C. network on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:15 o'clock, eastern standard time, the regular hours.

Mrs. Hert told her radio listeners why she was supporting President Hoover. "Being a farm woman myself," she said, "I know the great problems farm women are facing. I know the necessity for placing agriculture on a par with industry if our country is to prosper. I know, too, that President Hoover has made greater strides in this direction than ever before."

Mrs. Strawn invited women to aid the campaign by becoming radio hostesses. She asked them to write to her at the Palmer House, Chicago, giving their names and addresses that they might receive bulletins of radio talks to be given by Republican campaign speakers. By asking friends in to hear these addresses and by talking about them afterward, any woman who wants to, may become a valuable aid in the campaign, Mrs. Strawn said.

One man is to be included in the broadcasts of the women's division. He is Mr. Christopher Morley, author. Other speakers include Miss Marion McClench, former president of the National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; three past presidents of the D. A. R., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. Grace H. Brosseau and Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; Mrs. Bina West Miller, founder of a large woman's benefit association; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College; Mrs. John F. Sippel, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and two women in the Republican organization; Miss Anna Weinstock, who heads the industrial women's section, and Mrs. T. L. Smith, who heads the farm women's group.

Illinois Women Voters Hear How to Use Ballot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Information which voters should know about registering, marking ballots and the significance of measures coming up in the November election were discussed at a training school for speakers held at the headquarters of the Illinois League of Women Voters here yesterday.

Getting specific and definite facts before the voters so that their vote will count as it was intended to was urged upon those who are to talk before local organizations on preelection information. Many votes are lost each presidential year, it was stated, because the voters fail to comply with all of the local requirements in marking the ballot or neglect to register at the proper time.

Although itself nonpartisan, the league urges its members to work within party organization, for only in this way, it was pointed out, can their voice be heard.

"Failing to vote for a measure in an election often means voting against it," said Mrs. Laura H. Lunde, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois League of Women Voters. This frequently happens, she said, when a small separate ballot is given a voter. He many times throws it away and marks only the largest ballot, thus virtually voting "no" for the one he ignores.

"Electing the President," a pamphlet published by the National League of Women Voters, was distributed to the future speakers, giving information on the machinery of nomination, caucuses, local and state conventions, presidential primaries, national party conventions, the voting for the presidential electors, etc.

PAYNE VISITS HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, Monday called on President Hoover to enlist his support in the annual Red Cross roll call, starting Armistice Day, and to bid him farewell before leaving on a brief trip to Europe. Judge Payne will preside in Paris as chairman of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, an organization numbering 57 nations.

SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"The Friendly Store"
The strongest Guarantee with every purchase.—"Satisfaction or your Money Back."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
BUY
Walk-Over SHOES
at
429 S. SALINA STREET
Walk-Over

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
Wood Glass Co.
127 JAMES STREET

SYRACUSE
Do You Know the Fashions for Fall?
Most women are now fashion minded and are anxious to view the styles for the new season.
New arrivals are being shown daily in our various departments for your information.
May we be of service to you soon?
C. E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU
PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
Milk—Cream
Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese
Butter
ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.
810 Burnet Ave. Phone 2-0105

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Harper Method Preparations!
You'll find here a complete assortment of Martha Matilda Harper's preparations for the hair and skin. The selection includes cleaning creams, lemon rinses, and shampoos, etc.
Dey Brothers & Co.
Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets

Have You RENEWED YOUR SUBSCRIPTION to the Monitor?
Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Little Boys' Wool SUITS
Decorated with Designs From Postage Stamps
$2.95
With each suit the young lad will receive a beginner's stamp collecting outfit—150 stamps—album—stamp mounts.
McFARLIN'S
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
Humming Bird Stockings $1
STREET FLOOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Nurse Marian Hubbard
is visiting us for the rest of this week
Vanta Nurse Hubbard—a nationally known specialist on the dressing of babies, is in our Infants' Section for the rest of this week, to answer your questions and give advice. You do not need an appointment to consult Nurse Hubbard. Come in at any time during her stay, today, tomorrow or Saturday, and she will be delighted to talk with you.
Infants' Section, Second Floor
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

HARTFORD

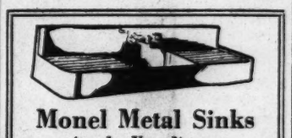
G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
We Open Our New Ninth Floor
Lamp, Gift and Picture Depts.
with an Introductory Sale! Prices are amazingly low.

The New Haven Savings Bank
Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors,
There Being No Stockholders
Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits
$1.00 Will Start an Account
170 ORANGE STREET AT COURT
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Norge Rollator Refrigeration
See the Norge Before You Buy
Watkins Bros. Inc.
Norge Rollator Refrigerator
SO. MANCHESTER, CONN.

Steiger's
Main at Pratt Street, Hartford
Two-Knicker SUITS
9.95
Rich looking tweeds in the new dark browns, tans and gray herringbones . . . all finely tailored and famous for wear . . . coat, vest and two pair of knickers . . . 7 to 16.
Second Floor

HARTFORD
Let Us Do Your Baking for You
OUR BAKERY DEPARTMENT
can supply your table with many of the good things to eat which take much of your time to bake.
They are tempting and wholesome.
Boston Branch Grocery
L. H. BIRCH, Mgr.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER
Daily Deliveries in West Hartford, East Hartford, Farmington, Avon, Hartford.


Monel Metal Sinks
Are the Very Newest
And Are Extremely Durable, Rustproof, Solid Clear Through, and have a Silvery Beauty which blends with any color scheme.
Charles H. Nadeau
41 MULBERRY STREET 6-1730
HARTFORD, CONN.
Complete PLUMBING and HEATING Service

for MILLINERY of Distinction
visit
ROBERT'S
167 Tremont St., Boston

OUTLET
6 Pratt St Hartford
799 Chapel St., New Haven
1105 Main St., Bridgeport
177 Main St., New Britain

Announcing . . .
Hickey-Freeman and Fashion Park Suits for Men
$35.00 and more
STACKPOLE MOORE, TRYON
Paris HARTFORD London

BALTIMORE, MD.
LOUISE A. MICHEL
The French Shop
1119 N. CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE. MD.
WINTER COATS
Sport or Dressy
Soft Imported Weaves
Latest Cuts
High Grade Furs
$25.00 up
DRESSES AND MILLINERY

HUDSON COAL CO.
LA fayette 0117
MA dison 6898
1802 Whitmore Avenue
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SHOP AT
BRAGER EISENBERG
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
CALVERT 2222
STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

BALTIMORE, MD.
The Store of Satisfaction
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Groceries Vegetables
Provisions Poultry
Independent Beef Co.
531-533 Rose Hill Terrace
University 2251-2252
897 North Howard Street
Vernon 7430-7431
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DAVIDSON TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Established in 1890
Household Furniture Moving
Daily Bookings to Washington, Philadelphia, New York Boston and other points.
LOADS AND PART LOADS
34 South Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Phone Plaza 5800
Branch Offices:
1117 H St. N. W. Washington, D. C.
155 Charles St., New York City
903 Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
414 Plume St., Norfolk, Va.

DRYS CHEERED BY VICTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE

Leaders Find Increasing Prohibition Strength in Country Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Drys in New York State are heartened over Tuesday's primaries as they have not been in years, and they are looking forward with renewed confidence to the Nov. 8 elections to strengthen prohibition in the Congress. They see an increasing dry sentiment upstate and are rejoicing in the victory of five of their congressional candidates on Tuesday.

These are Representatives Frank Crowther (R.) of Schenectady, in the Thirtieth Congressional District; Francis D. Culkin (R.) of Oswego, in the Thirty-second; Frederick M. Davenport (R.) of Oneida, in the Thirty-third; Gale H. Stalker (R.) of Elmira, in the Thirty-seventh, and Daniel A. Reed (R.) of Dunkirk, in the Forty-third.

This was the goal which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had set out to win, but its congressional victories were limited to three—Representatives John D. Clarke (R.) of Fraser, in the Thirty-fourth; Walter Gresham Andrews (R.) of Buffalo, in the Fortieth, and Edmund F. Cooke (R.) of Alden, in the Forty-first. These were opposed by candidates backed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other dry organizations.

It was the first time the Law Preservation Party, which has heretofore confined its activities to local and state politics, has entered the national field, and workers in the party, which gained official recognition two years ago when its vote topped that of the Socialists in the gubernatorial campaign, are marshaling their forces for an active part in the state campaign following announcement of the Republican and Democratic tickets during the first week in October, and to support their congressional candidates.

In spite of the fact that the Tuesday primary vote was light, the drys showed more strength than in two or three years, and their leaders declare they will poll 400,000 votes on Nov. 8. This would be twice as many as the party rolled up in 1930.

"The drys will force a change in leadership in the Republican organization," Mr. John R. Shuart, of Rockland County, chairman of the executive committee of the Law Preservation Party said, commenting on the primary returns. "They will show the country that as far as this State is concerned, the Republicans will destroy themselves if they destroy the Eighteenth Amendment."

Dry spokesmen hold that, in spite of the wet clamor, dry sentiment is as strong as it ever was outside the big cities, which were always wet. They declared that this dry consensus has now crystallized in New York State to the extent that their leaders have coherent forces to work with in upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and enabling legislation.

"People are really stirred now," one of these leaders said. "They left it to the Republican Party to do something, and the party failed them.

"Most of the drys will support the President for other reasons than prohibition. After this year, the Republican Party will have a new leadership—people who are for law enforcement of every kind."

Law Preservation Party officials are confident that their party will continue to grow, augmented by dry Republicans and Democrats, until it becomes a real factor in the nation—an objective it already has achieved in New York State.

Both Parties Get Comfort in Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 1)

crease of the number of Democratic voters of about 133,000.

Had these 133,000 Democratic votes been cast for the Progressive candidates in the Republican primaries, as it is said they were in previous years, it would have been more than enough to wipe out the 95,000 margin against Governor La Follette and enable him to defeat the regular Republican. It is pointed out in connection with this theory that there is no barrier against Democratic voters participating in the Republican primaries or vice versa. And it would be difficult otherwise to account for the fact that more than 100,000 persons who voted in Republican primaries two years ago voted in the Democratic this time.

The result on the presidential election depends entirely on whether the La Follette Progressives, defeated by the regulars in the primaries, will decide that Governor Roosevelt is more in line with their liberalism and swing their vote into the Democratic column or whether they swallow their defeat and adhere to their nominal allegiance to the Republican Party.

That the former result is the most likely might be indicated by the fact that many Progressives are said to have voted in the spring Democratic primaries, considering it more important to make sure of a liberal Wisconsin delegation in the Democratic convention than to keep the La Follette dynasty in control on the Republican side.

It was as a result of this early switch, according to Wisonsin authorities, that Governor Roosevelt was assured of the support of the Wisconsin delegation in the Democratic convention, whereas regular Republicans secured control of the Republican delegation to their convention for the first time in many years.

Despite this analysis of the situation which appears to have the most logic and factual weight behind it, Republicans continue elated over what they call a fatal blow to insurgency and Progressivism in the Midwest. They point out that not only has the La Follette dynasty gone down to defeat in Wisconsin but also that Senator Smith W. Brookhart has been eliminated in Iowa.

At least this much is certain, that whether the result is a Democratic or Republican victory in Wisconsin on Nov. 11 it will at least be a victory for party regularity.

Wisconsin's Political Upset Puts Major Offices In Conservative Hands

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22 (AP)—Wisconsin's major political offices, barring an unusual political upset, appeared today to rest in the hands of a young editor and a manufacturer.

The editor, Mr. John B. Chapple, Ashland, seemed likely to enter the United States Senate and former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, head of a manufacturing firm, to return to the governorship. Both are conservative Republicans.

The electorate gave them decisive victories over Senator John J. Blaine and Gov. Philip La Follette, Progressive Republican incumbents, in Tuesday's primaries.

With only a few precincts missing Kohler had 404,935 votes to 312,401 for La Follette, a plurality of 92,534. Chapple led Blaine by 17,932 votes, polling 334,257 to his opponent's 316,325, fewer persons having voted for Senator than for Governor by about 67,000.

When the voters decided Tuesday that they want conservative candidates for their major state offices during the next two years, they turned thumbs down on the proponents of a political philosophy that has made Wisconsin famous for economic and social experiments.

The La Follette brothers, Governor Phil and Senator Bob, in preaching the political theories taught by their father, the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, rallied considerable support for two proposed economic changes having important effects upon taxpayers, industry and workers.

One was spreading of the tax burden by placing a greater share upon earners of large incomes, even to the point of transferring part of the general tax cost that now rests upon farms and real estate. The La Follette brothers contended that the present tax system does not entirely levy in accordance with ability to pay, that the economic system has permitted purchasing power to concentrate in a few hands and that use of the taxing power is a good remedy.

Governor La Follette described it as a "redistribution of wealth."

The other economic theory they espoused is insurance for the worker against unemployment to be paid for out of the earnings of industry. In a modified form this theory was written into Wisconsin law last year.

United States Senator John J. Blaine has expressed himself in accord with his Progressive colleagues. Governor La Follette, Senator Blaine and almost the entire Progressive state ticket was voted out of the political picture for the time being at least.

Mr. Kohler's view of the tax question is that government costs are top-heavy—that they should be cut and taxes reduced proportionately. He said he favors the levying of an income tax for whatever Wisconsin will need for emergency unemployment relief this year.

Mr. Chapple bluntly charged that the political views of the La Follettes would head the State direct into Socialism and would result in confiscation of property by the State. He accused the La Follette brothers of maintaining a "racket" to keep themselves on the public pay roll.

Still Is Progressive, La Follette Declares

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22 (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette, defeated by Walter J. Kohler for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in yesterday's primary election, yesterday issued the following statement:

"At the close of the campaign, I said, as I say now, the issues involved transcend personalities or the political fate of any individual. These issues involve the right of the average man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Greater men than any now living gave their lives to the advancement of that cause and went to temporary defeat fighting for its principles.

"I am enlisted in the progressive movement for life. In or out of public office, I shall do all in my power to advance the principles for which it stands. This contest will go on until it is won."

NEW JERSEY G. O. P. APPOINTS STOKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22—Republican national campaign machinery in New Jersey got under way Saturday with the naming of Mr. Edward C. Stokes, head of the First Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton and one-time Governor of the State, to direct the canvass for President Hoover and the party's candidates for the United States Senate, the House of Representatives and the State Legislature.

The Garden State campaign will be upon lines of constructive appeal to the voters, Mr. Stokes said, in the belief that the voters are less interested in what the party has done than in what it will do to relieve present conditions. As a condition to his acceptance, Mr. Stokes stipulated that a finance committee be appointed that would "actually function and produce."

'Protest' Parade By Farmers For Hoover Day Urged

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mr. Milo Reno, national president of the Farmers' Holiday Association which is conducting a "strike" for higher prices, has asked Iowa farmers to assemble here for a "protest" parade Oct. 4, when President Hoover is scheduled to deliver a campaign address. He said he hoped 20,000 farmers would take part.

"We have a right to hold President Hoover responsible for existing conditions," Mr. Reno told members of the Iowa Farmers' Union last night.

Meanwhile, Senator Smith W. Brookhart was delivering an attack on the Administration, Wall Street, and the banking system at a farm gathering at Moville, Iowa, attended by agriculturists from northwest Iowa and near-by communities in Minnesota and South Dakota.

The Senator declared for federal purchase of surplus farm products. He said Congress should appropriate $5,000,000 for handling the exportable surplus and urged the holding of a special session of Congress to deal with the farm problem.

The farmers present adopted a legislative program in which they urged a special session of Congress, an immediate moratorium on farm chattel mortgages, an increase in the amount of currency, refinancing of agricultural loans with the control of the refinancing agencies resting with the farmers, a public construction program, repeal of "nuisance" taxes, and prices for farm products "at least equal to the cost of production."

Hungarian Oxen Come Back Into Picture

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRACTORS ABANDONED IN MOVE TO EMPLOY MORE MEN ON FARMS

Charm of Old Days Returns as Régime of Rushed Production Is Given Up and Efforts Are Directed Toward Curtailment of Crops.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—"Put away your tractors!" is now a popular cry in Hungary, and, in consequence, the machines which have hitherto played so important a part on the land are being stored, and in their place draught oxen are plowing the fields and drawing the trundling carts through the streets.

Production in Hungary is slowed down, of course, but that is the main object of the change. Speed is no longer the criterion of progress. Instead, the methods of older times are giving employment to more men, producing for the country all it needs, giving again some of that leisurely beauty of the old Hungary.

Selling Holiday Of Farmers in Effect

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Oklahoma farmers' selling holiday was in effect today, applying not only to grain and livestock, as in other states joining in the movement, but also to cotton.

At Oklahoma City and Muskogee there was no diminution in livestock receipts yesterday, the first day of the holiday. Prices were slightly lower than a month ago.

Unless prices reach cost of production levels within the 30-day period, the holiday associations also plan to withhold produce from market. Frowning on violence, the leaders said peaceful picketing would not be opposed.

Utilities in Iowa Reach Agreement On Sale Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Iowa has taken what is regarded as a progressive step in coöperation between its utilities and dealers in the adopting in September of a code of merchandising procedure.

Where the appliance merchandising question has resulted in controversy in other states, and legislation has been resorted to with a view to barring the utility companies from selling merchandise, Iowa has endeavored to work the problem out amicably and satisfactorily to all.

Among some of the outstanding provisions of the agreement are the following: The utilities "will at all times conduct their merchandising activities so that any other dealer alert to the opportunity will feel encouraged to participate"; "no appliance or merchandise not directly related to the use of gas or electricity to be sold by the utility companies"; "all appliances offered will be of standard makes and quality."

INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The development of intra-Empire trade was shown by the large shipment of seedless raisins and currants which arrived from Australia and was cleared by the National Grocers Company, Ltd., here. The shipment consisted of 28,145 packages, with a total weight of 1,572,940 pounds. This is the fifth shipment, with a sixth reported en route.

Reich Arms Rest With League

* * *

Council Can Modify Limits Under Treaty; Action by France Alone Not Sufficient

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The Council of the League of Nations has the power, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and without in any sense revising the Versailles Treaty, to modify the stipulations regarding German armaments, munitions and material.

This is clearly seen by reference to Article 164, which provides that, up to the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations, the German army must not possess armaments greater than the amounts fixed in the table annexed to the corresponding section of the treaty. But after Germany becomes a member of the League the armaments fixed in the table remain in force only until they are modified by the Council of the League, whose decisions Germany undertakes to respect.

The judicial position, therefore, so far as one aspect of the problem is concerned, is that it is not for France alone to state whether the table shall be adhered to or modified. Nor is it, in this connection, the business of all the signatories of the Versailles Treaty. The Council is a body to which specific duties are given, and which legally cannot be taken away from it. Obviously the opinion of France, which is represented on the Council, must count for much, and may indeed be the determining factor. But the point is worth emphasizing that, technically, France is justified in arguing that Franco-German negotiations are not enough to deal with this matter of armaments.

* * *

But the table in question treats of equipment, and not of the military establishment of Germany in general. The argument could not therefore be pushed very far. The problem as a whole does not appear to be soluble under the specific provisions of the treaty. In its wider scope the German demand calls for a revision of the treaty, and in this sense is the affair of all the signatories.

Those signatories may well work through the League—though not through the Council of the League. The Disarmament Conference is an emanation of the League, and to it was given a program broad enough to include the situation of Germany. There would seem to be no juridical reason to prevent this Assembly, which is capable of taking the most far-reaching decision, from disregarding, setting aside, or abrogating the terms of the treaty, in its effort to reach practical conclusions for the general limitation of armaments of all nations.

The preamble to Part V, which contains the military, naval and air clauses, declares that Germany undertakes to observe the particular regulations in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments. In the Covenant of the League it is likewise stated that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. Plans for such a purpose shall be put forward and reconsidered at least every 10 years. And 13 years have already elapsed.

* * *

It would thus appear—putting the matter on strictly legal grounds—that it is open to the Disarmament Conference to hold that there should be a removal of special disabilities on Germany, which militate against a general limitation of armaments; and there is little doubt that unless some such course is taken the object of the Disarmament Conference will be thwarted.

If this reasoning is correct—and it is accepted in many quarters—the machinery for satisfying Germany's demands in the interest of general disarmament, despite the peremptory character of certain clauses of the treaty, already exists, and can be put in operation without any real infringement of the treaty itself. Preliminary negotiations will be useful, but they would seem to lead to a definite reference both to the Council of the League and to the Disarmament Conference, which have large powers.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that Germany decided to refrain from sending representatives to the "bureau" of the conference. For although the political aspect of the problem is undoubtedly more important than the legal aspect, it would be well to employ the legal machinery to the utmost unless and until it is shown to be inadequate.

Play a bit!

By the Sea . . . at Chalfonte or Haddon Hall. A visit here gives new zest for today's problems.

At Chalfonte-Haddon Hall we're specialists in relaxation. There are squash courts, a gymnasium, and entertainments. But most of all, there is a thoughtful service and hospitality that makes relaxation a happy possibility.

Come for a week or two. Play golf. Whip up an appetite in the salt sea air. Christian Science church in our block. 1932 rates. Write for information.

American and European Plans

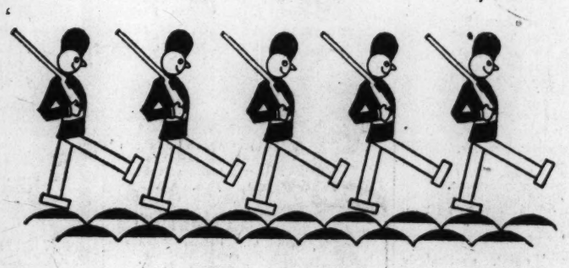
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

JENNEY CONCERT BAND EVERY SUNDAY EVENING STATION WEEI 8 to 9

uniformity . . .



JENNEY

Uniformity . . . every tankful, every gallon alike as soldiers on parade. Jenney Aero is an amazing gasoline. Never lazy, never sluggish . . . always brimming over with pick-up, power, speed. Uniformity . . . Jenney Aero's definite assurance of dependable performance. Try it!

AERO GASOLINE

JENNEY • HY-POWER E.T.H.Y.L. AUTO-OIL VALVOLINE

Stick to Jenney

EVERY DAY IS FISH DAY

at the Birdseye Frosted Foods Store

Another reason why more and more progressive dealers are supplying their customers with BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

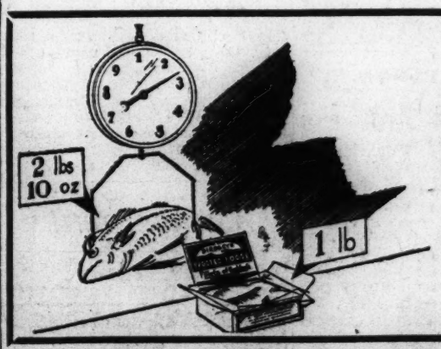
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Thanks to the Birdseye quick-freezing process, you now can have your favorite fish any time you want it regardless of season. 13 varieties of delicious seafoods at every Birdseye Frosted Foods Store to choose from:

Haddock Fillets	Swordfish Steaks
Halibut Fillets	Scrod
Cod Fillets	Oysters
Smoked Fillets	Essex Clams
Mackerel Fillets	Lobster Meat
Fillets of Sole	Scallops

Salmon—Fillets, Steaks and for Boiling

And how good they taste! Just like the fish you catch yourself or enjoy at a seaside restaurant. That's because all the ocean freshness has been held without change. If your family likes a good fish dinner—this is the way to please them.



And what a delightful way to buy fish! Odorless and clean—safe and wholesome. And ready to cook just as you take it from its spotless package. Birdseye Fish dinners are easy to get—delicious and economical. Serve them often.

HERE'S THE ECONOMICAL WAY to buy your fish. Cleaned, dressed and filleted—all waste removed. It takes nearly *three* pounds of whole fish to cut *one* pound of Birdseye Fillets. Birdseye dealers are offering special prices on fish this week-end. Take advantage of these additional savings!

SPECIAL This Week-End at All Birdseye Frosted Foods Stores

MACKEREL FILLETS Ocean-fresh mackerel fillets, packed when mackerel is at its best. 3 fillets in a box. No bones or waste. Equal to nearly 2 lbs. whole fish. 1-lb. box 24c

SWORDFISH Best quality, clean, solid fish. Fresh sea flavor sealed in. lb. 33c

FROSTED FOODS SALES CORPORATION (*New England Division*) 3 Commercial St., Boston

ANDREWS QUITS BASE AT PEIPING FOR MANCHUKUO

American Explorer Decries Non-Coöperation of Chinese Savants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, director of Central Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, has concluded arrangements with the government of the new state of Manchukuo to continue his search for the "earliest man" in Inner Mongolia. Dr. Andrews began negotiations with Manchukuo after a group of Chinese natural scientists in Peiping had refused to grant him permission to carry on any further exploration in territory claimed by the Chinese Government.

"The Manchukuo Government has revealed an enlightened attitude in sharp contrast to the medieval state of mind shown by Chinese scientists in Peiping," said Dr. Andrews. "These Peiping scientists, by intimidating the Chinese Government, have hindered or altogether spoiled the explorations of such eminent scientists as Sir Aurel Stein, Dr. Sven Hedin, all of those associated with the American Museum of Natural History, as well as Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institution. Without exception, these scientists either have had to accept humiliating conditions not imposed anywhere else in the world or give up their work altogether."

Dr. Andrews said that he will not use Peiping or any other city under control of the Chinese Government as a base for his explorations until there is a complete change of heart among Chinese toward scientific explorations. At present, he said, the Chinese have very few or no men qualified for competent scientific exploration, and yet they will not permit qualified foreign scientists to carry on this work. As a result, he said, many valuable relics of great scientific but no intrinsic value are being destroyed by ignorant persons.

Wet Cause Shown to Thrive On Controversy, Not Reason

(Continued from Page 1)

spread wet propaganda. If the comparison is made between the present and a pre-prohibition year, say 1916, even the figures of the Association Again the Prohibition Amendment itself indicate between a third or a fourth as much drinking now. And if fatalities are fewer, which they are, one's reason would scarcely allow him to think the liquor so much more poisonous.

Find Ten Drinking

"Social welfare workers, who formerly found drinking one of their greatest problems, are almost unanimous in their claims of improvement, some reporting that it is no longer a serious difficulty. The evidence of these social agencies is supported by findings of economic researchers, such as Prof. Irving Fisher and Prof. Herman Felman, all strongly indicating that the improvement in modes of living . . . actually been preceded by a decrease of alcohol consumption."

As for substitutes proposed, Mrs. Woodward says she does not believe that state control, for example, would prove any more efficient than before prohibition. She recalls that Maine went dry in 1851 and Kansas some years later, and that these states led in the campaign for national prohibition.

"Wasn't it because the wets would not stay on their own territory?" she said. "What evidence do they give of being any different now?" She further questions whether regulation instead of prohibition would do away with bootleggers, speakeasies and corruption. Probably, she says, the amount allowed a man would not satisfy him and with his appetite constantly whetted by what he could get he would become a prime customer of the "blind tigers."

Regulation Does Not Work

"That is exactly what happened in the past," she says, "and it is happening in Canada today, where prohibition was given up for regulation. Regulation does not work because the liquor interests never were and are not now law-respecting."

Mrs. Woodward recalls the days before prohibition in a middle western town which had so saloons but in which four drug stores served the purpose. Open back doors defied Sunday closing laws, she says, and the town was "full of drinking boys and girls, although there was a law against selling liquor to minors."

"Regardless of details," she concludes, "all plans have one point in common—they all mean more and freer drink. They will not satisfy the wets unless they do. Therefore I do not see how anyone who is opposed to liquor can logically favor any of the plans so far suggested.

"So far as effects go, at this time one is either against liquor and for prohibition or he is for liquor and against prohibition. If one thinks over any of these proposed plans he will probably conclude that with all of its infirmities prohibition offers most at this time.

"I cannot say that there will not come a time when the Eighteenth Amendment will need to be repealed, but I prophesy that if that time comes and if we drys keep our heads, we will change it ourselves—because a better way has been found."

W.C.T.U. Shows Roosevelt When New York Police Head Exposed Beer Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 22—A still timely answer to arguments that prohibition "deprives the poor man of his beer" was given by Theodore Roosevelt more than 35 years ago, reports the National W. C. T. U. which has brought to light his statement on the subject from old magazine files.

Made in reply to people who urged repeal of a Sunday closing law for saloons in New York City, which he enforced when commissioner of police, President Roosevelt's statement is a vigorous "debunking" of some still-current wet talk.

"Veriest nonsense and hypocrisy," Colonel Roosevelt pronounced such talk. Regarding his policy of enforcing the Sunday closing law, he said: "We did not hurt the poor man at all. The people whom we hurt were the rich brewers and liquor sellers, who had hitherto made money hand-over-fist by violating the Sunday law, with the corrupt connivance of the police."

Colonel Roosevelt's statement, reprinted in the Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ, in 1902, was emphatic in its rebuke to certain good citizens who then as now lined themselves up with the liquor traffic in urging repeal of the anti-liquor law.

"There is small cause for wonder," he continued, "that they (the brewers and liquor sellers) should grow hot with anger when they found that we had taken away the hundreds of thousands of dollars which they had made by violation of the law. There is small cause for wonder that their newspaper allies should have raved.

"But it is a wonder that any citizen, wishing well to his country, should have been misled for one moment by what they have said. The fight they have waged was not a fight for the poor man; it was a fight in the interest of the rich and unscrupulous man, who had been accustomed to buy immunity from justice.

"As a matter of fact we have helped the poor man, and, notably, we have helped the poor man's wife and children. Many a man who before was accustomed to spend his weeks' wages getting drunk in a saloon, now either puts them up or takes his wife and children for a day's outing.

"The hospitals found that their Monday labors were lessened by nearly one-half, owing to the startling diminution in cases of injury due to drunken brawls. The work of the magistrates who sat in the city courts for the trial of small offenders was correspondingly decreased. All this was brought about by our honest enforcement of the law."

To those who declared at that time that the "poor man" had a right to violate the Sunday closing law because it interfered with his rights, Colonel Roosevelt had this to say:

"Many of the demagogues who have denounced us, have reproached us especially because we took away 'the poor man's beer,' and have announced that, law or no law, the poor man had a right to his beer on Sunday if he wished it. These gentry, when they preach such doctrines, are simply teaching lawlessness. If the poor man has a right to break the law so as to get beer on Sunday, he has a right to break the law so as to get bread on any day. It is a good deal more important to the poor man that he should get fed on week days than that he should get drunk on Sundays."

Nebraska Young People Work for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22—The first public demonstration of Allied Youth in Omaha was held Sept. 17, when approximately 200 motorcars and trailers, in a line eight blocks long, paraded through downtown Omaha. The cars were decorated with thought-provoking slogans, such as "Which Do We Need, Bread or Beer," "We Want Education—Not Liquor." Several appropriate floats were also entered.

Mr. Frank C. Heinisch, chairman of Allied Youth in Omaha, advises that 1000 booklets, "Prohibition Facts" and buttons, "Keep the Eighteenth Amendment for Safety," had been distributed to date, and more would probably be sold later.

He said other activities would follow this fall such as the formation of a speakers' bureau composed of members of the organization in different churches, who would give brief talks before clubs and other groups. Also, scrapbooks on prohibition were being made by groups of young people to be used in supplying information for debates to contestants under the plans formulated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

'Know, Love and Spare Birds' Message Urged Upon Millions

'Birdman of America'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLES B. HUTCHINS

Hutchins Putting Ideal of His Boyhood Into National Campaign

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This hand has drawn more than 10,000 pictures of birds to be given away to schools, but once it was spanked for drawing a picture of a bird in time of school."

It was Mr. Charles Bowman Hutchins speaking. He was talking to a great group of school children in Los Angeles and he held up his right hand impressively as he spoke. What he said was quite true, for this boyish-looking man, who is now known to millions of children and adults as "the Bird Man," began his career when eight years of age and when taking the initiative in drawing original pictures was not popular with teachers.

He was born in the State of Washington where there are many birds and trees. One day when a little child he walked with his father in a park and he saw this sign, "Do Not Walk in Beaten Paths."

"What does that mean?" he asked.

"Oh, that means," replied the father, "that when you grow up, instead of doing the things which everyone else does, it would be wiser to do something different. Find something new to do so you may be a leader in your work."

"Then I'll study birds."

Birds Center of Interest

From that day to this, birds have been the center of interest to Mr. Charles Bowman Hutchins. When very young he began building bird houses, learning by his mistakes, for he had no books to follow nor friends to give him advice. He would build a house and if birds lived in it he called it a success and if they didn't live in it he knew it to be a failure. Then he would try again. At first he made the doors square but found that was wrong for birds are not square but round. Then he built drinking fountains for the birds, drew bird pictures, and at last he tried to imitate the bird calls and songs, spending much of his time in solitude in the woods.

About this time Charley Hutchins was known among his fellows as "the Bird Nut" and his father was advised by a discerning friend that probably all of his boys would turn out well except Charley and "for him there was little hope for he had gone crazy on the subject of birds."

When this young naturalist was going to school in the eighth grade in Seattle he had a stroke of great good fortune—he found a teacher who understood. The principal of his school became interested in his bird houses, his fountains, his pictures and his bird calls and loaned him a book on birds.

Finds One Who Understood

"Take it home, Charley, and read it through," advised this new-found friend.

But Charley seized it eagerly, ran all the way home and read it through three times before he returned it and received another.

Since those boyhood days Mr. Hutchins has never ceased to love and study birds, and now he is known not only as one of America's greatest naturalists, but as the "Bird Man of America." He knows 1200 different birds, but in this vast number he states there are only about 100 characteristic songs and calls. All of these he can imitate even when they require the production of four notes simultaneously. He believes every person in the country should be able to name at least 50 birds.

Mr. Hutchins gave his first bird program on March 27, 1908, and since that time his lecture-entertainments have taken him into every state in the Union, into all the large cities, and he estimates he has spoken face to face to almost 4,000,000 children and to more than 2,000,000 grown-ups. He has also spoken to other millions over the radio and been urged again and again to go into the movies with his art. However, he has refused most of the movie offers, for he feels he cannot put his personality into his plea on the screen as well as he can when he appears in person. And he has a plea—always the same—never omitted—carried from ocean to ocean and from Great Lakes to the Gulf—given alike to college students, teachers, little children or Chautauqua audiences. It is, "Know, love, and spare the birds."

"State Birds" Campaign

He has been instrumental in having several legislatures adopt state birds, and a number of other states have the matter under consideration through his influence.

As a writer of nature poems and a lecturer on nature subjects, Mr. Hutchins has had a far-reaching influence in making America safe for birds. For 10 years he has spent his summers lecturing to the thousands of tourists who visit the Rocky Mountain national parks and directing their attention to the birds and other natural beauties surrounding them and in painting pictures of birds in their natural habitat. His winters have been spent in lecture tours, writing and study.

The way the Bird Man can hold the attention of great crowds of children is remarkable. Coming onto the stage with a boyish grin on his face, he may proceed at once to catch a small imaginary chicken which is running about "peeping" wildly for its mother. In and out among the furniture after his quarry he dashes while his youthful audience, scarcely breathing, watches his every move. Then he swoops down, covers the chick with his handkerchief, snuggles it up for a moment as a more comfortable "peep, peep" is heard, and then without a moment's pause addresses his audience while he shakes out his handkerchief and returns it to his pocket. He speaks earnestly for a few moments, and then just as a small boy shows the slightest sign that he is about to get restless, suddenly there comes from the throat of the speaker the call of Bob White, or the song of the Whippoorwill, or the clear, limpid notes of the Thrush.

Next Mr. Hutchins may step to his easel and with colored crayon sketch a picture of a bird on the branch of a tree, with strokes so rapid that his young listeners watch him as they would a magician. A running story of the bird and its habits may be told while the picture is being made, or as he draws, a pianist may play "My Old Kentucky Home," or "Home, Sweet Home" while the artist accompanies the music with bird songs or calls. And as the children leave they carry the lesson which has run all through the story, "Know the birds, love the birds, do not kill the birds."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 New England Singers.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 Convention Program, Mass Coöperative Bank League.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures."
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air: dinner party group; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—William Elliott, baritone.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; John Erskine; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
6:41 "Short Stories of Big Business."
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 Cleercoal Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "America in Revue"; sketches; music.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb"; sketch.
10:30 Organ recital and soloist.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:40 Political talk.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Williard Karn.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
6:35 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 "Master of Mystery" sketch.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Andre Kostelanetz presents: Soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Blocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:36 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Studio recitals.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Organ; news; stocks.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00-5:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York Yankees, Fred Hoey, reporting.

Real Popular Elections Rule In British Local Government

People Won Freedom From Corrupt Corporations in 1832 by Protests Which Ran to Length of Riots and Burning of Property

This year is the centenary of the British Reform Act which ended the reign of local graft, tyranny, ignorance and injustice. The following is the second of three articles by the late Charles T. King, past chairman of the British Parliamentary Journalists. In them are reviewed the deplorable conditions existing before the Reformed Parliament began its program for the restoration of democracy and the methods by which municipal maladministration was overthrown. The articles afford timely suggestions to cities in every country which are seeking to free themselves from political collusion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The way Britain set its house in order in the 1830's and abolished glaring municipal abuses is an inspiring story. It constitutes a splendid installment in the history of the upward march of democracy.

Britain rid itself of wholesale corruption and consequent inefficiency in local borough government when a fettered democracy rose and demanded light and freedom. When ministers spoke in the House their words were illustrated and emphasized by the knowledge of the riotings and burnings in local towns and along the countryside by an infuriated people.

So in 1835 after great struggles at Westminster the British Parliament, which had been reformed in 1832, passed the act which set up a democratic representative, responsible, elected, open to daylight, centrally supervised system of local self-government for the towns throughout the land.

From time to time from then until now Parliament has passed some new act concerning local town government but always the alterations have been little more than adjustments of powers and practice to the surface changes in the needs of public service.

Based on Public Rectitude

The changes have all been based on the solid rock built upon in 1835, the firm basis of public rectitude, of central government control, and of free open democratic representation on a broad basis of franchise. The Reformed Parliament of 1832 builded for its day and for now.

The mounting determination of the English people to have that reform bill to purify Parliament and put local government on a basis of real popular election and the white light of public control and liberty was so intense that when at first the measure was hindered in Parliament the countryside flared with blazing property and streets roared with riot.

Long was the battle to obtain the Reform Bill; precarious and difficult was the struggle to get the act. For a time "government of the people, by the people, for the people" trembled in the balance. The intrenched forces of corruption, of the denial of democracy, of the negation of freedom, fought hard for the preservation of their ill-gotten gains.

"Sweeter Manners, Purer Laws"

But at last came that memorable June of 1832, and towns and villages throughout the land heard the glad news that the bill to purify Parliament and to abolish the powers of corrupt close corporations in boroughs, by which they had sent their own antidemocratic pets to the House of Commons had been passed into law at last.

Thus in 1832 the beginning was made and in the next few years a Parliament of (to use Tennyson's words):

Sweeter manners, purer laws
freed the boroughs in the English shires and freed the slaves in English colonies.

The basis of present town government is a wide democratic franchise, plenty of public light on municipal doings, public access to accounts and audits, and the freedom of local administration to a large extent from political party influence. All this is linked up with the strong grip of the British Cabinet upon the local authorities in city, borough and village all over the land. I see geographical and racial reasons why the United States can scarcely have the same homogeneous clutch. Let me illuminate the subject by a few contrasts.

By a side inference from some of the Hollywood films which I have seen in British cinemas, the audience gets a glimmer of the fact that in large American cities, such as Chicago, there are no permanent officials, and that a new Mayor can discharge most of the existing corporation staff and put in a new host of his own pets.

This strikes the Englishman with sheer amazement. It takes him a long time to imagine that this is not merely some wildly fictional suggestion put into the film to carry the story. No such system prevails in Britain.

Selection of Mayors

The mayor in Britain is elected by the councilors and nonretiring aldermen from among the council or from persons qualified for election as councilors. The man appointed to be mayor has usually had long experience of work on public matters in the town and has usually served on the town council and on various hard-working committees such as the housing, highways, parks, education and other committees of the corporation.

One of the trials of a mayor, by the way, is to have to attend during his year of office large numbers of public dinners. He is expected to take the chair for all sorts of activities, religious, scientific, historical, benevolent and the rest.

Election is for one year. The mayor may receive a salary and may be reëlected.

Again, such a thing as political influence on the police, on the corporation employees or the town council officials is practically unknown in Britain.

You could walk London streets asking everybody you met, "Give a plain definition of the word 'graft,'" "What is a ward boss?" and you would meet very few who could answer.

The British people get from American films and from occasional accounts in our newspapers a vague, dim acquaintance with the words "gangster" and "racketeer," but "ward boss" is a term unknown here.

Adaptation Too Slow

Now to give a fair picture of the working of local town government in Britain today, I ought not to omit admission of the fact that here and there is ground for criticism. For instance, the gradual amending of the laws affecting the work of local authorities does not always attain perfection.

The great movements of industry—such, for instance, as the recent remarkable growth of factories in the South of England instead of in the great coal and iron regions of the North—lead to the need from time to time for changes in the powers of the local authorities. And it is said that the adaptation of laws to new needs is sometimes too slow.

Further, small isolated instances of the receiving of bribes by policemen are found. They occur chiefly with regard to two incidents—breach of motor traffic regulations and night clubs. In the latter case the profitable illegal sale of intoxicating liquor after licensed hours has been found in a few instances to have been winked at by an individual police officer here and there for money bribes.

Better Housing Needed

One of the few indictments—but a serious one—that can be brought against local authorities, is their slowness in removing the slums. Great and good work has been done in this direction by providing better housing, but there still remain in England in some towns houses and alleys in which human beings ought not to live.

One of the important items of local government in England is the appointment of an elected auditor. I know of no finer comment on the general cleanliness of British public service than the plain fact that as a rule rate-payers do not take the trouble to go and vote.

There are reforms still to be seen to. With these isolated reservations one can say that the probity of public life on the basis set up in 1832 and 1835 by a purified Parliament and a purified municipal plan of town government stands, in the main, untarnished and cleanly working in this great centenary and bicentenary year, 1932.

COLOMBIANS STORM COMMUNIST PAPER

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 22 (AP)—Charging unpatriotic publications during the "Leticia affair," a mob yesterday invaded the offices of the Communist newspaper Tierra, destroyed furniture and seized and burned copies of the paper.

More than 3000 women paraded through the streets of the capital singing the national anthem. Earlier in the day, it was stated officially that the Colombia Government had refused to accept a Peruvian proposal for a settlement of the controversy over occupation of the port city of Leticia by Peruvians.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 25

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

OKLAHOMA CITY — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKY, 900kc-333m.

TULSA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-309m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Sept. 22 — British exchequer receipts the week ended Sept. 8 totaled £10,865,723 and expenditures £13,834,354. Floating debt was £880,945,000.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

WORLD FAMOUS for FINE FOOD

NOW you can enjoy authentic Savarin quality—wonderfully delicious food, faultless service and charming, comfortable surroundings—at radically reduced prices.

Savarin's prices are *today's* prices. But there has been no interference with Savarin standards of quality—and every luscious, wholesome Savarin dish proves it.

The SAVARINS
NEW YORK CITY

CAFE SAVARIN, 120 BROADWAY
GRAYBAR SAVARIN, 420 LEX. AVE.
N. Y. LIFE SAVARIN, 4th AVE. at 27th ST.
SAVARINETTE, 35 WEST 33rd STREET
SAVARIN IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

ALSO SAVARIN RESTAURANTS IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATIONS EAST OF PITTSBURGH

Enrico & Paglieri
CEDAR GARDEN
120 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.

Quiet atmosphere; soft music; courteous service. Just the place to enjoy a perfect meal. And that's the only kind served at Cedar Garden.

Luncheon 85c Dinner $1.25
Also a la Carte

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 7834

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c-80c-$1
Special Sunday Dinner 70c and $1

Restaurants

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

"The Marigold"
(Southern Cooking)
Luncheon 12 to 3
Dinner 5 to 8:30
219 SECOND STREET
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

•• Tate's Inn ••
4 miles east of Poughkeepsie, Route 200
Our most effective advertising is the good food we always serve.
Rooms with bath. Open all year.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.

THE Spinning Wheel
Route No. 58
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
House Guests Gift Shop
Tel. Redding 67

PORTLAND, ORE.

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 12 to 8
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 2914

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Mats. Wed. Fri. Sat.
MAT. FRIDAY—75c to $2
RADIO'S FAMOUS FIRE CHIEF
ED WYNN
"THE PERFECT FOOL" IN
THE LAUGH PARADE
— NO SHOW TUESDAY NIGHTS —

COLONIAL MAT. SAT. 2:20
Curtain Eves. at 8:20
Positively No One Seated During Scenes
CAUTION:
'THE GREEN PASTURES'
THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Good Seats May Be Had for All Performances

COPLEY MAT. TODAY
Best Seats $1.50
Kes. 5382
THE SQUEAKER COMEDY DRAMA
or "THE SIGN OF THE LEOPARD"
By Edgar Wallace
with E. E. CLIVE and Natalie Cast

Small and quiet, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone. Single from $2, Double from $3.
THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

We wish to announce again
our new address
205 West 39th Street
New York City
(14th floor)
where we are selling retail as well as wholesale.
We are now prepared to show you a beautiful selection of better grade sample dresses and coats of the latest Fall models at wholesale and less than wholesale prices.
We invite your early inspection
ETLIGHT CORP.
205 West 39th St., New York City
(14th floor)
Telephone Pen-6-2385

RUG CLEANING SPECIALISTS
ORIENTAL REPAIRING
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
CONSULT
McCOMB & McCOMB
PHONE 205 SCARSDALE, N.Y. PHONE 1114
NEW YORK OFFICE: 200 FIFTH AVE. CHELSEA 2-3-2

CLARIBEL HILL
her Salad Dressing a Taste Sensation
Used and sold at
Custer Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue at the Parkway
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. 2446 Bronxville
LUNCHEON 50c and 65c Dinner 85c
SUNDAY DINNER, 1-7:30, $1 and $1.25
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering for private parties.

HILDA hats
Dresses and Sportswear
665 FIFTH AVENUE
(NEW YORK
PLAZA 3-9790

NEW YORK
BROOCHES
BAR PINS
BRACELETS
WATCHES
Beautifully mounted with Precious Stones
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
Established 1837
3 A Maiden Lane Rector 2-3498

NEW YORK
WE INVITE MONITOR READERS to our spacious BEAUTY STUDIO where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails. We specialize in individual BOBBING & SETTING for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.

CHAS. DEUTSCH
Incorporated
607 5TH AVE. VO. 5-3282-3

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving
Local and Long Distance
Packing and Shipping

MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

Frozen Assets!

It's a cold, cold world for the man who finds his money tied up in "*frozen assets*"—the term applied to investments which can't be converted into cash without a long delay or big loss.

That's one of the reasons a man who banks his savings at this reliable old bank is *better off!* His money starts earning interest the very day it's deposited — and what's more, it's instantly available in case he needs it.

How about YOU and YOUR money?

$1 Starts an Account HERE!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Distinctive Gowns for Fall Wear

At our salon we are exhibiting about 100 important individual and French models, selected from the outstanding style creators here and in Paris.

Though primarily we sell ready-to-wear, we order if necessary the particular models of your choice to your exact measurements and within a few days we fit you perfectly under our own supervision.

Due to present readjusted budgets our garments now are priced from $35.00 to $145.00

ROSE AMADO INC.
485 Madison Avenue at 52nd Street, New York City

THE HOME FORUM

Nîmes: A Roman City in France

AS WE drove into Nîmes in the late afternoon, Herault, our French chauffeur, pointed out the massive bulk of the Amphitheatre which dominated the town. "Each evening," he said, giving us the information for what it was worth, "one performs the cinema there." He said it in a noncommittal voice, so that we were not sure whether he approved or disapproved.

After dinner we escaped from the stuffy Victorian decorations of our hotel and, with something of a sigh, went out to walk in the lovely, lingering twilight that had transfigured the ancient town. We wandered up and down the narrow streets, but always our footsteps brought us again to that gigantic structure which rose in solid bulwarks of stone, dominating all else. At last we went in.

"Will you sit in the arena or on one of the tiers?" the ticket seller asked. And though the arena, he said, had camp chairs and promised to be comfortable, we all voted for the tiers, wishing to do as much as possible as the Romans would have done.

A young man led us along curving stone corridors, dimly lighted and cool, up steep stone steps, and out into an aisle, down other steps and to the first row in the "balcony," where, with a wave of his hand, he gave us carte blanche. "It is not crowded, so you may sit wherever you please."

We looked around us. Tier after tier rose in a great oval. Only here and there were small black dots that indicated spectators. A screen had been set up at one end of the arena, where an orchestra of nine men was tuning up. High against the last tier was a small projector's booth. As the sky changed from lavender to deep violet, the electric lights placed on tall poles at intervals shone with a greater brilliance, and at nine o'clock someone must have decided that it was dark enough to begin, for a bell rang loudly in the quiet air, the orchestra began to play, a silence fell on the three hundred onlookers in the great bowl that had been built to hold twenty-four thousand, and the first scenes flickered across the silver sheet.

* * *

"The Lost World" the film was called — appropriate title! — and it depicted the incredible and gigantic monsters of prehistoric days. It seemed quite in keeping with the strangeness of sitting in a Roman arena, relic of a vanished splendor. The music drifted up and was lost in the night air, the scenes flickered and flashed, and we were transported to another day. . . . When the bell rang, more loudly and insistently than before, and the music and the film stopped at the end of the second reel, we blinked and rubbed our eyes.

In the intermission a small urchin, with an enormous basket, ran nimbly along the stone coping and cried out his wares—chocolates and soft drinks and creams—his thin little voice soft and childlike in the open air. He was a gay child, with a quip for everyone and a quick way of making change. The operator had come out of his little coop for a breath of air; and, when the bell rang for the resumption of the film and he went inside again, the boy-vendor, who happened to be standing near me, squatted down on the stones beside me and set his basket in front of him, hunched up, eager-eyed, leaning forward so as not to miss one exciting moment. We fell to talking.

"This film has been showing since April," he said—it was now early in July—"and I have seen it every night; I know just what is coming. Wait till you see this next scene—the first time I saw it I was so excited I put my foot in my basket and ruined six bars of chocolate! . . . But I love Felix the Cat better. You must wait and see that; it comes after the end of the Lost World. It is so funny! Do you know Felix the Cat?" I said I had a bowing acquaintance with him. "Do you not admire him, his antics, his expression?" he asked intensely. "I have seen that every night, too, but I laugh each time—you will see!" And when Felix the Cat made his appearance, the urchin's enjoyment was all he had led me to expect. He rocked with merriment, he slapped his knees, he chuckled and made low-voiced exclamations to himself. . . . At last the lights went up and, true to his profession, he shook himself, seized his basket, and started off, but not before he had turned to me. "It is good to laugh at the end of so many strange animals, is it not? Otherwise, one would not sleep." And then he was gone, crying his wares.

* * *

In the brilliant light of morning we went again to the arena, quiet and deserted now, to savor its magnificence and admire its perfect architectural details, its amazing "flat" arches, its intricate designs on the inner corridors, its well-laid stones and curving tiers and galleries; its immense blocks of stone that had supported the weight of Romans in the year 140 A. D., had weathered the storms of eighteen centuries and still stood, imposing, proud, silent, open to the sky and the gaze of man.

We decided, after that, to make a Roman day of it. Not far away was the Maison Carrée, a beautifully proportioned Roman building that had been restored and made into an informal sort of museum. Noble Corinthian columns upheld the dignified porch; between the columns stood great Roman urns. And inside were the bits of that long-ago civilization which the soil of the neighborhood had yielded up—coins from many reigns, beautifully stamped and in a splendid state of preservation, statues and vases, iridescent glassware and filigree jewelry, household objects—some of them surprisingly like our own—and common, ordinary pins, which, somehow, brought the Roman era closer than anything else.

* * *

Across the street stood the theater, its porch upheld by Doric columns; and a little distance beyond the center of town, the Jardin de la Fontaine invited an hour's wandering. Its great, parklike spaces were handsomely landscaped with well-laid-out paths, graveled walks, flights of broad, imposing steps leading to upper levels, balustrades of stone that made one think of the terraces on picturesque estates, statuary glimpsed in green niches, Egyptian ducks floating on the River Gard, black Lombardy poplars forming an effective backdrop against the sky—and in the center of all this magnificence, the Roman baths.

Beyond Nimes the River Gard rushes over its white stone bed, and, crossing this river on a structure of three series of superimposed arches of diminishing size, is the mighty aqueduct, still a marvel of skill and beauty, which the Romans had built to carry the precious water from the hills to the outlying towns. The faultlessly proportioned arches, reflected in the water, give a picture of unsurpassed dignity, untouched by extraneous decoration—with only the proportion to provide the beauty. The entrance to the aqueduct itself is reached after a long climb up the rocky banks of the river; and then you may walk, across the Gard and high above it, through the four-foot-wide passage which once, long ago, carried the great stream of water, and which now is somewhat obstructed by stones deposited there during the course of centuries. On either side the green wooded slopes rise in virgin forest; near the shore quantities of fish were swimming in the bright water, and the air was filled with the hum of insects. We seemed miles from any civilization—yet with one of the triumphs of civilization before our every eyes.

* * *

On the homeward way, near Uzès, we came upon a strange tower, built in openwork fashion, standing guard over a ruined château with a pillared Court of Honor entrance; and in Uzès itself, the cobbled roads, the leaning houses gossiping across the narrow streets, the quaint and ancient air of a bygone day. Nothing stirred in the old town; scarcely a person was visible; we saw a horse and carriage clop by, the driver asleep on his box, and sweet-toned bells rang in the sunlit air. Between Uzès and Nimes the road grew wild and rocky, with weirdly formed stones thrown up in fantastic shapes in the fields, and clumps of olive trees, gnarled by the winds of centuries, stood in dusty-green ranks against the sky. A group of French soldiers passed us en route. Suddenly we thought that along this road the Roman legions may have gone, with the sky as brilliantly blue above them, with the green fields on either side, and with clumps of gnarled dusty-green olive trees leaning from the wind.

A. DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages ... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages ... 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit .... 3-191 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ..... 1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ... 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City . 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco .... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles .. 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Palms at Kuliouou, Island of Oahu, Hawaii: From an Etching by Amelia Coats

Kuliouou

At Kuliouou
The winds in the palm trees play,
They carry a whispered message
To the mountains far away;
At Kuliouou
The winds in the palm trees play.

Below in the sunlit mirror
The quivering shadows sway
As the drowsy water listens
To hear what the palm leaves say;
At Kuliouou
The winds in the palm trees play.

NORA K. HILLS.

Italy and the Violin

Italy's greatest discovery, in ultimate power and fertility, was the art of the violin. She virtually created the instrument, and she produced a succession of composers and performers whose genius evolved the style on which all subsequent masterpieces of chamber and orchestral music have been built. The small town of Cremona is a household word among musicians because there her craftsmen turned the delicate little viol into the brilliant violin. They produced an instrument which for power, variety and beauty could confidently challenge even a superbly trained voice. And its range was far greater. It could play the melodies which everybody loved almost as well as a singer could sing them, and it could also do a great many things far beyond the capacity of any voice. The possibilities of the violin were not all discovered at once. Generations of players each added their portion to its special technique. But it was clear from the first that no other instrument had such powers of melodic expression, and this faculty was precisely in keeping with the general taste of the time. Moreover, violin, viola and violoncello could be used in the same intimate way as the older viols had been used. What we now call classical chamber music is founded on the quartet of strings, two violins, one viola and one violoncello. It is the transfer of the traditional quartet of voices, soprano, contralto, tenor and bass, to instruments of comparable melodic quality.

The founder of the great Italian school of violin-playing was Arcangelo Corelli, a contemporary of the most famous of the Cremona craftsmen, Stradivarius, who worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The singers had their special cantata, a word which means something sung. Corelli wrote for his violins a suonata, which means something played. That is how the word sonata came into music. Its more special significance in musical form is a later growth. Corelli's sonatas were mostly written for two violins and a violoncello, with or without a harpsichord, which added harmonies. "Suonate da camera," he called them, chamber-sonatas, and with these works a golden period of intimate domestic music begins. . . .

It is significant that Corelli is the first composer whose work is exclusively instrumental. He stands on a great dividing line. Before him all the masterpieces of music employed voices. After him come the triumphs of sonata, quartet, concerto and symphony.

For those who wished to play or hear a particular instrument, the solo sonata offered exactly the right medium. For those whose delight was in combinations of equal performers, there was scope for endless variety. It was even possible to employ a number of players of very varied powers. This was the genesis of those early concertos in which one or two solo performers are supported by a "chorus" of players less skilled. The households of the best patrons of music began to be organized in this fashion, a quite momentous development. The concertos of Corelli, like those of Bach and Handel, are half-way between chamber music and concert music. The aristocratic patron himself, his friends and servants, could take a modest part at one of the desks of the accompanying strings, while the expert performers could play the more exacting solo parts. It was this custom, a very frequent one, which encouraged the growing taste for concertos, and indirectly for the later symphonies.—GEORGE DYSON, in "The Progress of Music."

The Boat Race

We walked along the fields past the church, crossed the boat-house ferry, and mingled with the crowd upon the opposite bank. Townsmen and gownsmen with the laced fellow-commoner sprinkled among them here and there—reading men and sporting men—Fellows, and even masters of colleges, not indifferent to the prowess of their respective crews—all these, conversing on all topics, from the slang in Bell's Life to the last new German Revelation, and moving in ever-changing groups down the banks, where, at the farthest visible bend of the river, was a little knot of ladies gathered upon a green knoll, faced and illuminated by the beams of the setting sun. Beyond which point was heard at length some indistinct shouting, which gradually increased, until "They are off—they are coming!" suspended other conversation among ourselves: and suddenly the head of the first boat turned the corner and then another close upon it, and then a third; the crews pulling with all their might, but in perfect rhytnm and order; and the crowd upon the bank turning round to follow along with them, cheering. "Bravo, St. John's," "Go to it, Trinity," and waving hats and caps—the high crest and blowing forelock of Phidippus's mare, and he himself shouting encouragement to his crew, conspicuous over all—until, the boats reaching us, we also were caught up in the returning tide of spectators, and hurried back toward the boat-house, where we arrived just in time to see the ensign of Trinity lowered from its pride of place, and the eagle of St. John's soaring there instead.—From "Euphranor," by EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The Journey to Cloudland

My Uncle Jacob had never been even to Boston. In fact, the seven-mile tavern in the neighborhood had been the extent of his wanderings, and it was evident that he regarded the two days' journey as quite a solemn event in his life. He had given a fortnight's thought to it. . . . He informed Aunt Lois that he had been awake the biggest part of the night thinking it over. But when he had taken Tina and her little trunk on board, and we had finished all our hand-shakings, and Polly had told us over for the fourth or fifth time exactly where she had put the cold chicken and the biscuits and the cakes and pie, and Miss Mehitable had cautioned Tina again and again to put on her shawl in case a shower should come up, and my grandmother and Aunt Lois had put in their share of parting admonitions, we at last strolled off as cheery and merry a set of youngsters as the sun ever looked upon in a dewy June morning.

Our road lay first along the beautiful brown river, with its sweeping bends, and its prattling curves of water dashing and chattering over mossy rocks. Towards noon we began to find ourselves winding up and up amid hemlock forests, whose solemn shadows were all radiant and aglow with clouds of blossoming laurel. We had long hills to wind up, when we got out and walked, and gathered flowers, and scampered, and chased the brook up stream from one little dashing waterfall to another, and then, suddenly darting out upon the road again, we would meet the wagon at the top of the hill.

Can there be anything on earth so beautiful as these mountain rides in New England? At any rate we were full in the faith that there could not. When we were riding in the wagon, Tina's powers of entertainment were brought into full play. The great success of the morning was her exact imitation of a squirrel eating a nut, which she was requested to perform many times, and which she did, with variations, until at last Uncle Jacob remarked, with a grin, that "if he should meet her and a squirrel sitting on a stone fence together, he believed he shouldn't know which was which."

Besides this, we acted various impromptu plays, assuming characters and supporting them as we had been accustomed to do in our theatrical rehearsals in the garret, till Uncle Jacob declared that he never did see such a musical set as we were. About nightfall we came to Uncle Sim Geary's tavern, which had been fixed upon for our stopping-place. . . .

Towards night we began to pull in earnest up a series of ascents toward the little village of Cloudland. Hill after hill, hill after hill, how long they seemed! but how beautiful it was when the sun went down over the distant valleys! and there was such a pomp and glory of golden clouds and rosy vapors wreathing around the old mountain-tops as one must go to Cloudland to know anything about. At last we came to a little terrace of land, where were a white meetinghouse, and a store, and two or three houses, and to the door of one of these our wagon drove.—From "Oldtown Folks," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Autorità Suprema

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

VI È una soluzione per ogni problema. Chiunque si trova di fronte ad una quistione d'affari difficile, ad una condizione di cattiva salute, od a qualsiasi problema che richieda una decisione d'importanza, prova il desiderio naturale di chiedere ad un altro, considerato più saggio o più esperto di sè stesso, consiglio od aiuto. L'occorrente è di acquistare una conoscenza del giusto modo d'azione e di pensiero da adottarsi, a fine di ottenere risultati soddisfacenti e progressivi. Oltre a ricorrere alla famiglia od agli amici, si può persino contemplare il ricorso al consiglio di esperti o di specialisti. Ma, in ultima analisi, ogni ragionamento umano ha le sue limitazioni ed è capace, spesso senza premeditazione, di sviare persino il desiderio di una persona bramosa di fare ciò che sembra più vicino al giusto nelle date circostanze.

Ora l'autorità suprema fra tutte, l'autorità che giammai non sbaglia nella comprensione, nel giudizio, o nella saggezza, è Colui che conosce tutto ciò che è vero, cioè Dio, Mente divina. La Sua potenza è illimitata e sempre disponibile, la Sua direzione è sicura; ed i risultati ottenuti dal seguire la Sua direzione producono libertà e pace crescenti.

Che è possibile essere in comunione con Dio ora come nei tempi biblici, con risultati susseguenti, viene dimostrato in numerosi casi da studiosi della Scienza Cristiana. Malattie di ogni sorta svaniscono in presenza dell'uso intelligente ed inspirato degli insegnamenti di questa Scienza. Problemi di accordo, non esclusi quelli nel mondo degli affari, sono stati risolti con gioia e profitto da coloro che desiderano di conformarsi al governo di Dio, divino Principio.

Quali sono gli insegnamenti di questa Scienza liberatrice, si può chiedere? Questa Scienza, fondata sulle verità bibliche che Mary Baker Eddy dimostrò ed elucidò per l'uso dei nostri giorni, ci mostra come utilizzare la più grande e la più saggia potenza e presenza, l'unico infallibile Dio. Gli scritti di Mrs. Eddy studiati insieme alla Bibbia rendono possibile ad ogni individuo di imparare per proprio conto come fare assegnamento direttamente su Dio, come comprendere la Sua Parola, e derivare profitto da questo processo nell'esperienza quotidiana.

Camminando per le strade, viaggiando nei tranvai, leggendo i giornali, o ascoltando la radio, troviamo che consigli di ogni sorta sono riversati su di noi per mezzo di varie forme di reclame. Questa è un'epoca di propaganda esagerata e di campagne di pubblicità ad alta pressione. Stiamo in guardia per non rimanere vittime degli innumerevoli rimedi universali fallaci offerti in una forma od in un'altra. Reagiamo contro queste influenze mesmeristiche coll'addestrarci a distinguere fra quello che è vero e quello che è falso, confutando così le pretese del male e della malattia, o di ogni altra forma di discordia, con la conoscenza derivata da una comprensione di Dio. Facendo assegnamento su questa salubre sorgente per una provvista di idee vere, i nostri bisogni saranno soddisfatti su di una base permanentemente benefica.

Notate l'espressione di riverenza del Salmista per la saggezza di Dio: "Quanto grandi sono i tuoi beni che tu hai riposti a quelli che ti temono; e che tu fai in presenza de'figliuoli degli uomini, inverso quelli che si confidano in te!" Da questo riconoscimento della superiorità della direzione divina si può ottenere nuovo stimolo a confidarsi, da principio e sempre, nella Mente divina, Dio. Coll'imparare ad occuparsi in questo modo con problemi semplici o complessi, irritazione, ansia e timore possono essere sormontati. Col dirigere il pensiero a Dio, quale divino Principio e divino Amore, veniamo provvisti dell'ispirazione e della comprensione necessarie per far fronte alla crisi. La nostra reazione personale od i pensieri di altri che possono essere egoistici o non illuminati, perdono valore nella misura colla quale il pensiero diviene alleato con il Principio che è buono, vero, stabile, onnisciente. Vi è ragione di essere grati per potere in ogni tempo essere in comunione colla sola Mente, che è Verità, e che agisce sempre per mezzo dell'operazione della legge della giustizia divina.

Non vi è scorciatoia che conduce alla sicurezza, alla salute ed al successo. Quando la Parola di Dio è compresa ed accettata da individui in relazione a salute, attività e progresso, illuminati desideri giusti saranno adempiuti. Per mezzo di fede illuminata in Dio e comprensione spirituale, la disarmonia viene dimostrata irreale ed incapace di produrre sofferenza. Similmente, progresso congiunto a giustò pensare viene posto su di una base solida sì da evitare la possibilità di dover ritornare sui propri passi.

Per coloro che si rivolgono ad un professionista della Scienza Cristiana per aiuto nel risolvere un problema, dovrebbe essere chiaro che un professionista della Scienza Cristiana non offre opinioni umane. Invece il professionista ha sempre in mente lo spirito di questo ammonimento della Bibbia: "Sii tu per lo popolo davanti a Dio, e rapporta a Dio gli affari."

Vi è grande conforto pronto per quelli che imparano a guardare a Dio in ogni tempo. Possano le parole di Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" renderci consci delle opportunità che la Scienza Cristiana offre. Essa scrive: "La sofferenza o la Scienza, od ambedue, nella proporzione nella quale vengono assimilate, indicheranno la via, abbrevieranno il processo e renderanno perfette le gioie dell'assentimento ai metodi del divino Amore".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Highest Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a solution to every problem. To anyone faced with a difficult business proposition, a condition of ill health, or any question requiring a decision of importance, comes the natural desire to ask another, considered wiser or more experienced than himself, for advice or aid. The need is to gain a knowledge of the right course of thought and action to be pursued, in order to procure satisfying and progressive results. Aside from seeking out family or friends, one might even consider procuring the counsel of experts or specialists. But, in the final analysis, all human reasoning has its limitations and is capable, often unintentionally, of misguiding even the desire of one eager to do that which seems nearest right under given circumstances.

Now the highest authority of all, the authority who never errs in understanding, judgment, or wisdom, is He who knows all that is true, namely, God, divine Mind. His power is unlimited and ever available, His guidance sure; and the results obtained from following His leading are productive of increasing freedom and peace.

That it is possible to commune with God now as in Biblical times, with results following, is being proved in numerous instances by students of Christian Science. Diseases of all kinds vanish before the intelligent and inspired use of the teachings of this Science. Problems of adjustment, including those in the world of business, have been worked out with joy and profit by those desirous of conforming to the government of God, divine Principle.

What are the teachings of this liberating Science, one may ask? This Science, based on Bible truths which Mary Baker Eddy proved and elucidated for present-day use, shows one how to utilize the greatest and wisest power and presence, the one infallible God. The writings of Mrs. Eddy studied together with the Bible make it possible for each individual to learn for himself how to rely directly on God, understand His Word, and derive benefit from this process in everyday experience.

As we walk about the streets, travel in the street cars, read the newspapers, or listen to the radio, we find advice of all kinds showered upon us through various forms of advertising. This is an era of exaggerated propaganda and high pressure publicity campaigns. Let us be watchful lest we fall victims to the numberless deceptive cure-alls offered in one form or another. Let us counteract these mesmeric influences by training ourselves to distinguish between what is true and false, thus refuting the claims of evil and disease, or any other form of discord, with knowledge derived from an understanding of God. Relying on this wholesome source for a supply of true ideas, our need will be met on a permanently helpful basis.

Note the Psalmist's expression of reverence for the wisdom of God: "Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee; which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of men!" From this recognition of the superiority of divine guidance, fresh incentive may be gathered to rely, first and always, on the divine Mind, God. Through learning to deal in this way with simple or complex problems, irritation, worry, and fear can be surmounted. Directing thought to God, as divine Principle and divine Love, supplies one with the inspiration and understanding necessary to meet the emergency. One's own personal reaction, or the thoughts of others which may be selfish or unenlightened, fade in value as thought becomes allied to the Principle which is good, true, stable, all-knowing. It is cause for gratitude that one can at all times commune with the one Mind, which is Truth, and which works always through the operation of the law of divine justice.

There is no short cut to safety, health, and success. When the Word of God is grasped and accepted by individuals in relation to health, activity, and progress, enlightened right desires will be fulfilled. Through the demonstration of enlightened faith in God and spiritual understanding, inharmony is proved unreal and incapable of producing suffering. Likewise, progress allied to right thinking is placed on a firm foundation whereby the possibility of having to retrace one's footsteps is avoided.

To those turning to a Christian Science practitioner for assistance in working out a problem, it should be clear that a Christian Science practitioner does not offer human opinions. Rather does the practitioner constantly bear in mind the spirit of this admonition from the Bible, "Be thou for the people to God-ward, that thou mayest bring the causes unto God."

There is great comfort in store for those who are learning to look to God at all times. May the words of Mrs. Eddy from "Miscellaneous Writings" waken thought to the opportunities which Christian Science offers. She writes (p. 213): "Suffering or Science, or both, in the proportion that their instructions are assimilated, will point the way, shorten the process, and consummate the joys of acquiescence in the methods of divine Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

In Such a Night

"The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees
And they did make no noise, in such a night
Troilus methinks mounted the Troyan walls . . .
In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand . . .
In such a night Medea gather'd the enchanted Herbs."

In such a night I have been walking, in the moonlight. Not in the garden. It cannot be that I have walked in the garden, for the lawn is made of porcelain, and I should have known I was walking there by the crackling under my feet as the thin glaze crumbled at my tread. Had I patted the curled heads of the chrysanthemums as I passed, I should have shivered them into fragments, for they are blown glass, and they would have tinkled like the notes of a music box as they fell upon the china path. Had I gone through the drive, I should have found, on touching the hedge with my finger tips, that the leaves were firm and polished, for they are made of silver.

But I did not shatter the porcelain, or splinter the blown glass, or prick my fingers on the points of silver filigree. I did not cast one crystal pebble from the terrace to hear it strike the gleaming enamel of the pond, or cool my cheek against the ivory bowl of the last rose left upon the bush.

I have been walking near the moon; not toward it, nor away from it, for it grew not one bit larger, nor did it decrease by the width of a blade of grass. The garden was up. The moon and the stars were down. And I was walking down—down, down, through fathom after fathom of fluid lapis lazuli, into the deepest height of silvern radiance.

A thought came like a bird—a thought of another moonlight, long, long ago—and perched upon my shoulder, only for the time it takes a flake of snow to fall; and flew away silently, swiftly, far out of sight.

Somewhere a harp string quivered, making scarcely a sound; then, as if tenderly plucked, vibrated in a melody of indescribable sweetness. I followed it through the clouds, and I do not remember when it stopped; but I know I have been walking in the moonlight—and the lawn is made of porcelain. P. P. S.

A Song

Would I were hearing now
On Leathertor the plover's cry,
And seeing Sheepstor brow
Soften upon the sky.

Treading a westward pace
Upon the Lowery road again,
Feeling upon my face
The fingers of the rain.

Watching against the sky
On Lowery height
The moorland train go by,
A little town of light.

—L. A. G. STRONG, in "The Lowery Road."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth .. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth .. $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

STOCK MARKET PROFIT-TAKING WELL ABSORBED

Price Trend Varies in Moderately Active Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The stock market experienced alternating ups and downs in animated trading today, early uneasy fluctuations giving way first to a rally and then to a decline which carried prices down 1 to about 3 points.

Profit-taking was well absorbed. The rails, after their leadership in yesterday's spectacular advance, swung forward briskly with Santa Fe, Union Pacific and New York Central, gaining 1 to more than 2 points, but this rise was later canceled. Selling dried up, however, and by early afternoon the market had again hardened.

After prices had shuttled back and forth erratically, the market showed a firmer tone in the late trading. Many rails were up a shade and the industrials and utilities erased more than half of their earlier losses of 1 to 3 points.

New York Central, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania were up a point or more. American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can and Case were about a point lower.

Sales approximated 3,800,000 shares.

The first railroads to issue carloading reports for the week ended Sept. 17 show gains of around 17 to 18 per cent over the preceding week. New York Central reported 40,743 cars compared with 32,778, up 24 per cent. On the basis of early returns it was calculated that the next weekly statement, out Saturday, would show an increase of around 85,000 to 90,000 cars, substantially exceeding the figures for the week before Labor Day when loadings totaled 559,727 cars.

Railroad Consolidation Meeting

With the approach of tomorrow's meeting of eastern trunk line railroad heads, there was much conjecture as to the probable outcome of efforts to obtain a settlement on eastern consolidation. Greater hope for an agreement was expressed than in advance of previous meetings. However, Wall Street was inclined to be a little skeptical because of past conflicts among railroad executives who for more than a decade have shown sharp variations of opinion on this important question.

The statement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that pressure for loans had slackened appreciably in the last two months was favorably received. Current requests for loans are being received, it was said, in an amount that is about one-half of the huge volume of funds requested from Feb. 1 to July 15.

Wide interest also centered on the corporation's move in tabling immediate action on the Baltimore & Ohio application for a further loan of $31,625,000, but this was accepted as largely a routine matter in view of the distance of the maturity, next March 1, for which the road asked assistance.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market lost some of its exuberance today, but prices for the most part were fairly steady.

While the higher-grade issues in all categories maintained a relatively firm position, speculative loans were subject to erratic spells, and considerable profit-taking developed at intervals.

The volatile rails were especially spotty. Issues of Nickel Plate were off more than 4 points at one period. Deposit of the road's 6 per cent bonds, due Oct. 1, under the proposed refunding plan, was reported not quite up to expectations of the management. Nickel Plate officials are urging bondholders to turn in their securities promptly in order that the $6,800,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan can be assured.

Small gains were recorded by some bonds of St. Paul, Great Northern, New York Central and Southern. Issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Frisco and Southern Pacific were uncertain.

The utilities were a trifle mixed. International Telephone debenture 5s dropped nearly 2 points, while the company's convertible 4½s gained more than a point. Postal Telegraph 5s firmed, and Western Union loans were irregular.

The industrial section attempted to recover ground lost earlier in the week. Most of the oils improved mildly, and some of the amusement company issues extended their recent advances. Paramount Publix 5½s and Pathé Exchange 7s were in demand. Hudson Coal 5s and International Cement bonds firmed.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	7.55	7.59	7.28	7.39	+.02
December	7.68	7.75	7.39	7.49	+.01
January	7.75	7.79	7.45	7.55	—.01
March	7.88	7.89	7.55	7.66	+.01
May	7.99	8.00	7.65	7.76	—.05
July	8.06	8.08	7.73	7.87	—.03

Spots, 7.58 up 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	7.63	7.63	7.37	7.40	—.05
December	7.76	7.76	7.46	7.53	—.05
January	7.83	7.83	7.54	7.60	—.03
March	7.94	7.94	7.68	7.73	—.01
May	8.03	8.03	7.75	7.86	+.03
July	8.15	8.15	7.80	7.91	+.01

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	7.58	7.63	7.37	7.40	+.02
December	7.69	7.76	7.40	7.53	+.01
January	7.74	7.83	7.54	7.60	+.01
March	7.84	7.94	7.68	7.73	+.13
May	7.95	8.03	7.75	7.86	+.05
July	8.05	8.15	7.80	7.91	+.01

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
October	5.88	5.93	5.79	5.80	+.47
December	5.88	5.88	5.78	5.78	+.28
January	5.85	5.92	5.77	5.79	+.38
March	5.93	5.93	5.81	5.82	+.38
May	5.94	5.98	5.85	5.85	+.27
July	5.95	6.00	5.88	5.87	+.36

Spots—6.13 up 14 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	59.00	60.00	+2.00
October	59.30	60.30	+2.00
November	59.70	60.70	+2.00
December	60.00	61.00	+2.00
January	60.30	61.30	+2.00
February	60.70	61.70	+2.00
March	61.30	62.70	+2.70
April	61.30	62.30	+2.00

Tone at close firm. All bid prices.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 21
¾	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¼	1½	..	Abitibi pf	1400	4¼	3¾	4¼	4
9¼	1¾	..	Adams Express	3700	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
30¾	12	2	Adams Millis	900	19	18½	18½	18½
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
4½	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	9¾	9	9½	9
63½	38¼	4½†	Air Reduction	4100	61¾	58½	59½	61¾
3¼	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¾	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1400	10¾	10	10	10¾
4	2	..	Albany PW Pap	100	3	3	3	3
3¾	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¾	2½	2½	2½
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww 1xx	400	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww 2L	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
89¼	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	28100	83½	79½	80	82½
15¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	13¾	11½	11½	12¾
22¾	12	2	Amerada	2100	22	21¼	21¾	21¾
13½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	11¾	11	11	11
22½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1200	19½	18¼	18	18
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	46	44½	46	46
17¾	6¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	1400	15¼	14¾	15¼	14½
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	80	80	80	79½
73½	29¾	5†	Am Can	37800	58¾	55	55½	59¾
16	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	13	12¾	12¾	12
50	16	..	Am Car&F pf	400	31	30	30	30
37¾	16	3½	Am Chicle	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
6	2	..	Am Colortype	1900	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¾
26¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	4100	26¾	25	25¾	26
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	6900	12	10½	10½	11½
3¼	3¼	..	Am & For Pw 6	100	18½	18½	18½	17
3½	5	..	Am & For Pw 7	1400	28	22	22	22
2¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	15½	14	14	14½
67¾	1	..	Am Hide & L	1200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
76	4½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1200	19¾	19¼	19¼	18
21¾	7¾	2	Am Ice	2200	9¾	9	9½	8¾
12	2½	..	Am International	4300	10¾	9¾	9¾	10
15¼	3¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	400	7¾	7	7½	7¼
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	28	28	28	28
7¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	3700	14½	13	13½	14½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	41	41	41	39
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1200	36	35	35	33½
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	5100	11¼	10	10	10¼
38½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	6300	16¼	14½	14¾	15¾
29¼	13¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22½	21½	21½	21½
27¼	8¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5400	21¾	19¼	19¼	21¾
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	39¾	39¼	39¾	40
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1700	49	45	45	47
15½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	3400	11¾	10	10	11
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	200	34¾	34½	34½	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
90	41	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	76
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	41000	117¾	114	114¾	116¼
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4100	29¾	28	28½	29¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	1200	28½	25½	25½	28½
10	1¾	..	Am Woolen	1700	8¾	8	8	8
39¾	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2400	38¾	35¾	33¾	34¾
6¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¾	5½	5½	5½
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1300	13	13¾	13¾	11¾
19¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	15½	13½	13¾	14¾
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	14	14	14	14
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1200	2½	2	2	2½
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	1600	1¾	1¼	1¼	1
3½	1	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¼	3½	3¼	..
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	90	3	3	3	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1100	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	9¾	9	9¾	9¼
16½	6½	.50	Asso Oil	20	15	15	15	..
94	17¾	..	Atchison T&SF	11100	59¼	56½	56½	57
86	35	8	Atchison pf	100	72	71	71	70
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	300	35	32	32	33¾
21½	8¾	1	Atl Refining	6100	19½	17¾	18½	18¾
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	14	13½	13½	13
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	70	68	70	..
37¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	2½	2½	2½	..
151¾	28½	4‡	Auburn Auto	17700	60¾	54½	54½	58½
7½	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¾	6	6¾	6¾

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin loco	2100	9¾	8¾	8¾	9½
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	29	26¼	26¼	25½
21⅜	3⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	4200	19⅞	16¾	17⅞	18¾
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	23½	20	21	22½
99	44	6½	Bamberger pf	200	80½	80½	80½	..
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	30⅞	30¾	30¾	29½
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1400	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
43½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	19	17⅞	17⅞	18
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	1200	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	7
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	5200	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	14½
24⅞	8¾	..	Best & Co	2700	18⅝	13¾	14	15
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	25¾	23¼	23¼	25⅞
74	16½	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	49¼	46½	46⅝	44
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	16¾	15½	15½	15¾
43½	20	2	Borden	4300	31¾	29¾	30¼	31¼
14¾	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	4400	12⅜	11½	11⅝	12½
9¾	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	15½	15½	15½	14
1¼	⅛	..	Botany Mills A pf	10	1	1	1	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	700	7¾	6¾	6⅞	7
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	4400	24⅝	23¾	23	24¼
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	62⅝	61¾	61¾	62½
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	81½	81	81	81½
7½	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	6	5¾	5¼	6
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
2¾	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	2400	3¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅝
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	14	14	14	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	3	2¾	3	2¾
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
27⅝	2⅛	..	Burns Bros A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
7¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	11½	10	10	11
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	400	18	18	18	14½
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
24¾	7	..	Byers	2700	20¾	18¾	19¼	19¾

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	9600	18⅝	15½	15½	15
18	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	¾	¾	⅛	⅛
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	8600	5⅞	5½	5¼	5¾
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	4000	13¾	13	13¾	13½
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	21000	18⅝	17½	17⅝	18½
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	1400	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	23100	58½	52⅝	53⅜	55¾
9½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	1600	7¾	5¾	6¼	7
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	8100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	400	62	62	62	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4600	12	11½	11½	11¾
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	19	19	19	18½
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	4000	69	68	68	69
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	23000	11½	10½	10½	10⅝
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	..
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	10000	28½	28½	28¾	29
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	16000	18	16½	16⅝	17½
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	27000	26¾	25	25	25½
5	1½	..	Chi & Alt West	7400	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅜
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	9400	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12
4¼	¾	..	Chi Mil& St P	7800	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	8700	11½	10¾	12¾	11¼
31	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	20	20	20	20
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	4800	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl&P	138	11	9½	10¼	10
24½	2	..	Chi RI&Pc	800	14¾	14	14	13⅜
37½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	16¾	16	16	16½
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	1000	11	11	11	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	1800	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
21	5	1	Chrysler	53000	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	19½
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	600	55	55	55	..
2½	¼	..	City Stores	4300	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1
60	51¾	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	10	65	65	65	..
		3.50	Cleve & Pitts	2000	60	60	60	17
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	17¾	16½	16½	17
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	85	85	85	..
10	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	600	8¼	7½	7½	8
4⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	6100	11½	11⅛	11⅝	10¼
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	22	22	22	21
17	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	60	18	17½	18	..
20⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	27000	18⅝	17	17	18½
79⅜	40	6	Columbia G pf A	600	74	74	74	73½
41½	12½	2	Columbian Carb	18000	35¾	34	34	34
10⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	8700	13	11⅜	13	11
16	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	4500	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	72	70½	72	70½
21	9¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	26	26	26	..
22⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	24	23¼	23¼	23
81	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	600	81	78	81	..
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	12100	12¼	11¾	11⅜	12
5⅛	1⅞	.30	Comwlth & So	14000	4½	4	4	4½
69½	27½	6	Comwlth & S pf	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	2500	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	2500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5000	63	60½	61½	62½
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	2500	6½	6¼	6½	6½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	8100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11½	2⅞	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	14¼	14	14¼	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	8100	1¼	1	1	1
8	2½	..	Cont Baking A	6100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	8400	1½	1	1	1
34½	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	10000	34½	33¼	33¼	32¾
26¼	6¾	.120	Cont Insurance	8400	20½	20	20	20½
8	⅝	..	Cont Motors	12000	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
9¼	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	9100	7½	7	7	7½
54½	24	3	Corn Products	11000	54½	52	52	52¼
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	8100	6¼	5½	5½	5⅞
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	5600	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23⅝
6¾	2¼	..	Crossley Radio	4100	6	5¾	6	5½
15¾	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	12½	11¾	11⅝	12
3	¼	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
23½	6	..	Crucible Steel	20	18½	18½	18½	17½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	33	36	33	30
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	6100	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	2
20	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	14	14	14	12
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2¾
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	31	31	31	30¾
21	7	..	Curtis Publishing	800	22	21½	21	21½
66	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	72½	72½	72½	..
3½	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	68000	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	3
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	46000	4¾	3¾	4	4¼

—D—

7	1	..	Davison Chem	7100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	600	11½	11½	11½	10¾
96½	32	6	Del & Hudson	18100	82¼	80	81	81½
45½	8½	..	Del Lack & W	23100	44¾	41¼	41½	42
9	½	..	Denver R G pf	600	1½	1½	1½	..
72	54	6	Detroit Edison	700	92	92	92	91
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	700	25½	25½	25½	18
18½	11¼	1.80	Dominion Stores	9700	18½	16¼	16¼	16½
14⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	14100	18¾	16½	16½	16½
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	32000	42¾	40½	40½	42¾

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	5½	5¼	5¼	..
87⅞	37¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	48100	59⅜	57¾	57¾	58¾
9½	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	8	7¾	8	7¾
2	½	..	Ellington Schild	700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
33⅜	8½	1.30	Elec Auto-Lite	21400	23	21½	22	22¾
100⅛	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	400	90	88	90	..
2½	..	..	Elec Boat	700	1½	1½	1½	1¾
14	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	1¾
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	21200	13	11½	11½	12¾
60	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	800	41	41	41	35
55½	8½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	33	33	33	31
23	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	13¼	12	12¾	11½
101¾	20	6	Engineers PS 6pf	600	45	45	45	44½
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	8100	10½	9	10¼	9¾
15½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	2100	13¾	13½	13⅝	12½
10½	4	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	9	9	9	8¾
18	3	1	Eureka Vacuum	1000	8	8	8	..

—F—

7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
39¾	12	.60	Fed Mogul Serv	1000	6⅝	6	6	6½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	3600	19⅞	18½	19¼	19¾
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T&R	2000	14½	13⅜	13⅜	14
84¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	83	82½	83	83½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	10600	⅝	¼	¼	⅜
2¾	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1000	¾	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	2300	¾	⅜	⅜	⅜
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	200	6	6	6	6
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	5000	13⅝	12½	12⅞	13⅜
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	2500	20	19¼	19¼	19¼
7¼	1	..	Foundation	200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
5⅞	1	..	Fox Films A	3900	4¾	3⅞	4	4¼
28½	10	2	Freeport2Texas	1500	20⅝	20¼	20¼	26
25¼	2½	..	Fuller pr pf	30	25	25	25	..

—G—

1⅞	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	1000	2	2	2	1¾
5½	1	..	Gen Am Inv	1600	5⅜	5	5¼	5
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4800	21⅜	20½	20½	21
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	3000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
39¾	10½	2	Gen Baking	6000	15⅞	15¼	15¾	15⅞
8	1½	..	Gen Bronze	1000	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	1¼	..	Gen Cable	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	200	6½	6½	6½	7¼
1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 21
29¾	3⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	60	20½	20	20½	20
26⅞	6¼	.40	Gen Electric	80400	20½	19½	19½	20½
11⅝	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40½	19¾	2	Gen Foods	23100	31⅞	31	31⅜	32
¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	4600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48⅝	28	3	Gen Mills	2100	46¼	45½	45¾	46
34⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	51600	18⅝	17	17¼	18⅜
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	500	3½	3½	3½	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
29⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	4600	18⅝	18	18	17¾
3¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
24½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	36100

BANK CLOSINGS LOWER DURING RECENT WEEKS

Fundamental Situation Better—Reconstruction Finance Corp. Factor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The improvement in the fundamental banking structure recently, coupled with the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has been functioning more actively in granting loans to needy institutions, has resulted in fewer closings of banks and trust companies throughout the United States the last few weeks.

During September to the 16th there were about 38 suspensions throughout the country, compared with 305 the similar period of 1931. Last month suspensions numbered 83, compared with 158 in August, 1931. Thus far in this year suspensions approximate 1102 institutions compared with 1243 in 1931 to the close of September. To the end of last month closings ran ahead of 1931, numbering 1029, compared with 938 in 1931 the corresponding period.

More Cash Released

In seven months of this year, for which complete figures are available, there were 946 suspensions involving deposits of $557,219,000, compared with 780 the similar period of 1931, involving deposits of $461,607,000. Reopenings this year for seven months numbered 187 releasing deposits of $173,023,000, while in seven months of last year 192 reopenings took place, representing deposits of $102,817,000.

With confidence being restored gradually, it is unlikely that bank closings the remainder of the year will reach anywhere near those in the similar four months of 1931. In the latter period suspensions were at their peak, accounting, in that time, for 1360 closings, or 60 per cent of the total for all of 1931.

For a full month suspensions were at their highest in October last year, when they numbered 522. It was about that time that plans were completed for formation of the National Credit Corporation to render financial assistance to needy institutions. In November, 1931, closings dropped to 175 and in December soared to 358.

January Suspensions Largest

The largest number of suspensions for a month this year was in January, when 342 closings were reported. September, to date, has had the fewest closings in more than two years.

To July 31, last, the largest number of bank closings this year took place in Illinois, where 159 institutions suspended. East north central states, including, besides Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, accounted for the most closings this year, of 305 institutions, while the west north central states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas accounted for 258.

For the south Atlantic states, east south central and Pacific states closings in seven months of this year were evenly divided, each reporting 74 suspensions. Closings in New England were the lowest throughout the country this year, there being no suspensions in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, while Massachusetts reported five and Connecticut six. New York State had 10. There were no closings in New Mexico.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch....	2%	2%	1½@6
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2	2	2
Bar silver	27¼c	27⅝c	29½c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months..	1¼	1¼	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅜
6 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1½@1⅜

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	
Short bills	⅞ @ ⅝	⅞ @ ⅝	4½%
3 mos bills	⅝@ ¼	⅝@ ¼	5½@5⅝
Bar gold	119s 1d	118s 10d	5⅝@5¾
Bar silver	18 1/16 d	17 11/16 d	100s 16¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	3½%
Com paper	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	Loudon	6
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$3.46⅜	$3.46⅜	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅛	3.46⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0513	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1800	.1800	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4017	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1745	.1747	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0819	.0820	.193
Sweden—krona	.1770	.1780	.268
Switz'land—franc.	.1930	.1929	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar.	.0168	.0168	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.23⅜	.23⅞	•
Shanghai—tael	.30⅛	.30⅛	•
India—rupee	.3625	.3625	.3650
Japan—yen	.2375	.2450	.4984
Java—florin	.4002	.4000	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso.	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol.	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3581	.3580	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0765	.0765	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.3100	.3100	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8975	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

DAILY DIVIDEND OMITTED

MONTREAL, Sept. 22—Eastern Dairies Ltd., has omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Albany FWP 6s '46	35	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	36	36½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21½	18
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	78½	78½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	43	39½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	79½	79½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	73¼	73¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	94½	94
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104½	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	107	106¾
Amer W W& Elec deb 6s '75	83¾	83½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	76¼	76½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	42	42
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	79	78½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	72	71½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93	93
Atlantia & Birm 4s '63	92	91
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	15	15
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	80	80
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	28¾	28¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	40	40
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	81	80¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	59½	59
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	39¾	39¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	57¾	57¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	43⅞	39
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53½	47½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	74	73½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	92½	92½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	60	56
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	75	75
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	106	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82	82
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	96	96
Boston & Maine 5s '55	71	71
Boston & Maine 5s '67	76	76
Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	73	73
Bklyn-Man Tr st 6s '68	105	104⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '37	85½	85¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	103¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	100¾
Bur Cr N 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	66	66
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88¼	87¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87¾	88
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	87¾	87¾
Can Nat Rr 5s July '69	90¼	90
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94½	94½
Can North 4½s '35	93¾	93¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	95¼	95¼
Can North deb 7s '40	102½	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	102¾	102¾
Cen Distrct Tel 5s	71¾	71½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	104	104
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	29	29
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	73	73
Cen Pacific 5s '60	85	84¾
Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	70½	70
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	90	90
Cen RR NJ 4s	94½	94½
Certainteed 5½s '48	71¼	71¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	42¾	42
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	66	64½
Ches & O con 5s '39	95⅞	95⅝
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	103	103
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	48	46
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	91	90¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	18	17¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	53¾	53
Chicago M&StP gen 5½s '89	31½	31½
Chicago M&StP deb 4s '34	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	67¾	67¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	12¼	10
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	34½	31
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	35	33
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	33	28½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	65	65
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	37½	37½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	78¼	87¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 reg	35¼	35½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	62	62
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52A	47¼	44¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	40	39
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	31	30
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	53	53
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	96¾	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	99⅞	99½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	110¾	110½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	71½	71½
Chile Copper 5s '47	83¾	83
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	49¾	48
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	94½	94
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	62	62
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	56	55¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	73¼	73¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	80½	80
Colonial Oil 6s '38	85	84½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	56½	56½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	63	63
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	65½	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May.	85½	85½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100	99½
Con Gas 5s '57	95	95
Con Gas 4½s '51	101½	101
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	96¼	96
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106	105¾
Corn Products 5s '34	105	105
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85¾	85¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	76¾	76¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	63	63
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	4	4
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	28½	28½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	34	34
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	44	44
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	105½	105½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	85⅞	85⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94	94
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	49	48½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	49	49
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	23½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	30	30
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	94⅞	94½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅛	101⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101¾	101
Duquesne P & L 4½s '6	87	86
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	102	101¾
Erie R cv 4s A '53	99½	99½
Erie RR ref 5s '6	40	40
Erie RR gen lien 4s '9 6	37⅝	34¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53¼	51
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	36½	35
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75½	75½
Gannett 6s '43	52½	51
Gen Cable Cor pf 5½s '47	77	77
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	63½	63
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	103	102⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	70⅝	70⅝
Goodrich 6s '45	35⅜	35⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	55½	55
Goodyear Tire 6s '57	86	86
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	84⅞	84½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	86	85
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	62¼	62¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	62	61½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	65½	65½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	71	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	83	81
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	42	42
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50	48½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	60	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	43	43
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	86
Humble Oil 5s '57	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	104⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	52½	52½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104½	104½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47	45
Hudson &Man adj in 5s '57	58¼	57¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	50
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	52	52
Ill Central Ext 3½s '51	75	75
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100
Ind Limestone 6s '41	15	14
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	52	49¾
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	45	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9⅛	8¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9	8½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19½	19
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	16⅜	16⅜
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	68	67
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	27	27
Int & G Nor 1st ex '52	32¼	31½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	10¼	9
Int Paper 6s '55	47	46
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	19	18
Int T & Tel 4½s '52	42	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40¾	40¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50½	47
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	43¼	43¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	83	83
Kan City Pts&Mem 4s '36	75	75
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	52¾	52
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	62¾	62
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	88½	88
Kings Co El 4s '49	42	42
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	71	71
Lack Steel con 5s '50	76½	70½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	91	90¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	53¾	66
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	77	53¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85½	77
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86½	85½
Long Island deb 5s '37	91	86½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36½	91
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	36
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	63¾	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22½	62¾
Marion Steam S 6s	43¾	22½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	81	43¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77½	80½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77½	77½
Metro Edison 4½s '88	85¾	77½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98½	85¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	70¾	97½
Midland of NJ 5s '40	75	70
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅝	75
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	85	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85¾	85
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50½	85¼
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	40¼	50
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	55	40¼
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	80	53
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	80
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62¾	78
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	47¼	62½
Mo K & T pl 6s C '62	76	46
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	25	75½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36¾	22¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36	36¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36	33
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s H '77	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s C '65	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s A '65	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s '49	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s '49	36	33
Mo Pacific 5s '49

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Prize Invisible

By VIAHNETT S. MARTIN

"RACE me out to the buoy and back, Hedwig?" Maida challenged, with a provocative look in her blue eyes, as she sprang to her feet. "I've always wanted to do it. Since you are such a wonderful swimmer—"

"Maida!" Several girls in the group chided the tall blonde girl as she stood poised ready to run down the sand to the waves.

"I have never said anything about my swimming, Maida. That isn't kind of you. I am not afraid. It is that I do not think we should take unnecessary risks. We might become overtired, you know. Distance on the water is so deceptive."

Hedwig's gray eyes held no resentment. Only inquiry. Maida was the only one, in the exclusive school on the bluff, who remained unfriendly.

The slow-burning fuse of animosity was touched off. Maida tossed her head, jerked her cap down tighter. Suddenly she whirled around and ran as fast as she could to the water. She would show them!

It had reached the point where every little thing about the tall Swedish girl, with her steady refusal to retaliate, irked Maida. Suspiciously she had decided that Hedwig was being so "mysterious" about showing what she could do in swimming and diving so that she could make a spectacular exhibit at the annual tournament. Last year, more by daring than by technique, Maida had won the honors, the most coveted prizes. This year she meant to repeat her success.

Then this quiet girl had slipped into the school life with scarcely a ripple, as a good diver hits the water, and in a short time, to Maida's bewilderment and chagrin, was sharing Maida's crown of popularity. And Maida, spoiled darling of a wealthy family, knew not how to adjust herself. She was determined to force an issue before the tournament. No girl from Sweden was going to make a fool of her—no, indeed!

Angrily she swam ahead, steadily stroking, with now and then a rest on her back. It was good to be beyond the breakers and the sandy water. Seemed extra sandy today! "Watch out when the water's sandy," the lifeguard cautioned the bathers always, until the caution had become so familiar that Maida had only contempt for it.

* * *

Glancing back she saw that the teacher on duty that afternoon was waving energetically. "Huh, she wants me to come back. I'll just not see her," sputtered Maida aloud. Gradually the steady exercise soothed her outraged feelings, and she relaxed into a keen enjoyment of her own skill and daring.

Once a speedboat raced near her and shouted a question. Or a warning? Of course she didn't want to be picked up! She was going through with it today!

And now . . . she was around the buoy. Exultantly she made the turn. Wished she could wave. But those stupid folks on the beach might think she was waving for help or that officious creature in the boat come tearing back.

The girls on the shore were only uncertain outlines now as Maida's vision of them was intermittently cut off by the rise and fall of the surf line. That spot of scarlet running down the stairs—that would be Hedwig.

"No, not to be conspicuous," Hedwig had denied, one day, "on the sand. But I do like to be easily located in the water! A red cap shows up so well."

If Hedwig were such a "wonderful swimmer" as one of the teachers had said one day (and then jerked it back, so to speak, as if she had said something by mistake)' why was the girl so everlastingly cautious? So scary? Maida, who never missed an opportunity to show off her own daring, regardless of the common sense involved, failed utterly to understand the Swedish girl's entire lack of desire in that direction.

Suddenly the beach, with its long line of thundering surf, looked far away. Maida was getting tired. If there were only someone to talk to! Should she wave? She floated again, resting more often.

A glimpse of the beach again startled her. Every figure was standing tense, as if watching her. Except the scarlet figure, which was nowhere in sight.

* * *

And then it came. The thing which she had heard described again and again but had never seen. Helplessly she was carried back out to sea at a dizzying rate. Choking with sudden fear, she forgot all she had ever heard about saving oneself in a rip tide. She began to struggle, to fight, to pray gaspingly—and then suddenly she saw a bobbing scarlet spot poised on a big wave, a white object beside it.

"Steady, Maida. I can't come any nearer till you stop having hysterics. "Hedwig gasped a little, for she had lost no time. "Just hang onto the bottle, rest, and calm yourself. Then I'll let you put your hand on my shoulder."

Maida, hysterical with fright, and determined only to grasp Hedwig, finally realized she must obey the Swedish girl's calm directions. Sobbing, she clutched the "bottle" as the long, pointed lifebuoy is called, which Hedwig had brought out by a cord tied to her waist, and managed to calm herself a little.

Then, and then only, did Hedwig come close. How grateful the overwrought girl was to feel Hedwig's firm grasp. Hear her steadying words.

"We're all right, Maida. The lifeguard phoned to the pier to ask for a boat to go out and pick you up. Then he went off duty at his usual time. And the boat came to you—and you didn't want him to stay. Of course the guard was gone. When I saw the boat so tearing away, I got ready to come out." Hedwig spoke slowly—"I thought you would make it until I saw the rip tide—then I didn't wait any longer.

"And you dared to do that—for me—after my hatefulness?" Maida, humbled and heartsick, looked at Hedwig with miserable eyes.

"I hoped you wouldn't fight the rip—would remember to save your strength. It helped me a bit of course. There's nothing to be afraid of if you just keep your head. But few do." Hedwig talked on quietly, floating easily.

"Oh, if the boat would come again!" Maida cried wearily.

"Oh, Hedwig—" she began, and broke off. How could she tell her? But the girl who had come out to her in her need needed no telling.

"There, there, Maida, save your breath and your strength. Just float and rest. That rip tired you out or you could have finished your stunt all right. Too bad you were disappointed. Miss Hetherly forbade me to follow you—until I just had to!"

"Oh, Hedwig—suppose—"

"Now we needn't suppose. My father and I have practiced 'rip tide' and 'saving life' stunts with each other until it's just like the fire drill at school to me. I just about grew up in the water. That's how I got to be city champion, you know—oh, you didn't know of course. Why, I have a case full of medals and cups and things for swimming and diving. Even considered the Olympics—but my father wasn't willing—" She waved cheerily to the rescue boat, keeping on with her talk in an effort to divert Maida's thoughts from fatigue.

"I even became a little tired of it and asked Mrs. Demaray not to tell any of the girls in school. So she didn't. I used to get up before the rising bell and dive and swim in the pool. It seemer silly to do it, but I didn't want to spoil your fun in winning the prize this year. You talked so much about it. That's why I didn't want you to know about myself. Oh, here's the boat!"

Exhausted, Maida dropped over into the boat. Hedwig, tired too, sitting beside her. At the pier Mrs. Demaray awaited them with blankets and a thermos of hot milk. Only loving words, to Maida's intense relief.

"I've learned a lesson anyhow," she said wanly to the head of the school.

* * *

And so, on the day of the annual tournament, a lavender-clad form and a scarlet-clad form came down from the top of the diving tower in the beautiful swan dive. Perfectly timed, the two girls slipped into the water, no splash at all after the scarlet streak, very little after the lavender form—for Maida had seized every opportunity to learn a surer technique in her hours with Hedwig, now her chum!

Again they climbed to the very top—and dived. And again.

"I've learned at last," said Maida, as she rested a moment before a jackknife dive (for they were doing them all to the delighted plaudits of the crowd around the pool), "that you were right, Hedwig, about the prizes we can see. Second place means far more to me this year than first did last year. It does make all the difference in the world when one tries for perfection, to improve one's own record, rather than to beat somebody else."

"Oh, Maida," said Hedwig with love-filled eyes as she laid an arm across the other's shoulder, "you make me so happy! And you know that our friendship means more to me than any prizes. Shall we go down?"

And together they went, confident, joyous, victorious, to accept the prizes all could see, but with hearts full of gratitude for the prize invisible which Maida had won at last.

(The End.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the Most Popular of Hobbies With Girl Scouts Is the Making and Playing of Primitive Musical Instruments. Here Is a Group of Girl Scout Campers, Ready at a Word to Discourse Sweet Music to the Surrounding Countryside.

A Schoolboy Inventor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HOW an engine runs and why, what makes the wheels go round and why, what makes the electric light come on and turn off and why, such questions have been stirring in the thought of William Naken ever since he was six years old.

"I want to buy a 'roadster,'" he said to a clerk in a dollar store when he was eight. The clerk was puzzled. A roadster?

"Yes," the boy said. "It costs 35c."

But the clerk could think of no automobile for 35c! Finally it all came out that what the boy really wanted was a "rheostat," an instrument which reduces the electric current.

He bought his rheostat, took it home, and performed his first experiment by finding a way to make his flashlight grow dimmer.

Gradually he gathered all kinds of tools into his little workshop. When he was a little older he began tinkering with radios until he made a set tester containing voltmeters, resistance meter, and placed them all neatly in a leather box which he cut down to the size he wanted. This he carries with him like a suitcase whenever his friends need something repaired on their radio.

One day he was riding on an elevated train when it suddenly bumped into the train ahead. Nobody was hurt, but William was immediately seized with the idea that there ought to be some kind of a device to prevent a train from hitting the one ahead. He began to experiment with the small train running on its own little track in his laboratory, which had been rigged up on the sleeping porch of his home in Chicago.

He worked in his electric shop where he had a lathe, grinder, sander, saw and thin woods until he had finished a train-control device which he sent to Washington, D. C. He has received a letter from a patent attorney saying that the train control invention has been tried successfully on standard railway equipment and that he may be able to get a patent on it.

His Train-Control Device

The train-control device is simple but effective, and stops trains approaching each other on the same track. A transmitting device on the locomotive sends out electrical impulses supplied by a battery or generator. The receiving apparatus of the oncoming train picks up these impulses. The radios on each locomotive are grounded to the rail through the wheels, so that when the impulses from one train are picked up by another, an electrical circuit is closed.

The electrical power available when the circuit is closed operates through a magnet and closes the switch, this in turn setting the air brakes and bringing the train to a stop. Trains through this device would act similarly and simultaneously on each other, being equipped with the same transmitting and receiving apparatus.

William claims that the radio control can be made to operate when trains are 1000 feet apart, and that it would work as well on a double track as a single track because the circuit operating the air brakes can only be closed when the trains are on the same rails.

A Motorless Motorboat

The motorless motorboat was accomplished when William was 14. He made a little 12-inch boat which he floated around in the bath tub. He himself can hardly tell why it works for he says he just suddenly discovered that a metal tube running through the boat with a little alcohol lamp under the center would make the boat move. It was sent to a metal solder company which wrote him a very nice letter saying they could not fathom what it was that made the little boat go, and they sent him a medal for his accomplishment.

It seems that the metal tube entered the boat at the front on a higher level than the point where it left the boat at the back. A little tin can cover with a flame in it was placed under this siphon about half way from each end and as soon as the heat worked on the tube, the boat began to move. Thus a boat with no moving parts actually made headway on the water.

"I was trying to make a gear shift that would be silent and safe," William said, when explaining his new kind of gear shift. "I figured that if I could get two wheels rotating at the same speed all the time, and one was kept from turning the axle by ball bearing, then as soon as the lever was shifted, the gears would mesh. The clutch would then be released and the car would be thrown in gear."

He sent drawings of this device to an automobile company, which was very much interested in it, and William has hopes that something may come of it later.

He is now working in chemicals trying to eliminate the carbon monoxide content in automobile exhausts. The family bus has been much tinkered with and he has discovered that if the gas passes through a solution mixed with peroxide, it will weaken the gas, thus lessening its destructive power.

Chess-Move Poetry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Lines by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow May Be Read From the 22 Spaces Above. Start From the Center Square and Move One Space at a Time in Any Direction, Horizontal, Vertical or Diagonal, Ending With the Letters "IT" at the Right of the Starting Square. Every Space Is Used, but No Space Is Used More Than Once.

Co-operation

As a fence, it wasn't much to write home about. Some of the slats were broken and some were missing altogether, but it did its duty as well as it could. And then, one day, when someone was pruning the climbing roses about the house, they had a happy thought, and stuck some slips in the ground along that fence, and watered them till they took root. And then these owners moved away and someone else took the place.

Three years later they came back and strolled around to see the place where they had once lived. They hardly recognized it. It was undoubtedly the same, yet what a difference! Entirely surrounding the grounds was a magnificent rose hedge ablaze with bloom. And when they parted the branches, they saw again the old fence that in the ordinary course of events would have fallen to pieces long ago. Twined in and out and round about it, holding it together, were the sturdy trunks and branches of the rose bushes.

Those bushes would never have grown to be so strong and beautiful if they had not had the old fence to cling to, and the old fence would have fallen to pieces long before, if it had not helped the roses to climb. Between them they had discovered the value of coöperation, and both benefited.

After all, that is how all life is. We help ourselves by helping others—and by not being too proud to let others help us.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Girl Scouts Ride Hobbyhorses One Hour a Day

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RIDING a hobbyhorse is just as important as getting your share of exercise, according to American Girl Scout philosophy. The organization feels that the girl who acquires a hobby that satisfies her desire for self-expression and is in keeping with her pocketbook has insured herself a goodly portion of happiness for life.

In hobby hours, which are a part of every troop's schedule, girls are allowed a free choice of subjects and may work by themselves or under the supervision of counselors who are experts in different branches of arts and crafts.

Shy girls, bored girls and girls whose surplus energy often boils over dangerously, find their troubles evaporating, once they have become absorbed in a hobby. They look forward to the hobby hour each day, and often use their "free time," which is also a part of every schedule, for the same activity. What starts as a summer pastime often develops into a real avocation.

Primitive Musical Instruments

The making of primitive instruments and the development of primitive orchestras are favorite activities in some Girl Scout camps. The instruments, which consist of Pipes of Pan made from fishing poles cut with a circular saw and properly keyed with the aid of a pitch pipe, and tom-toms, made from wooden chopping bowls with sheepskin stretched taut across the top, can be made in about six hours. Beautiful designs—perhaps Indian motifs or brilliant birds and flowers—are applied to these instruments.

The orchestra meets once a week for rehearsal, playing from simplified orchestrations. At night, about the camp fires, the music of the pipes and the beat of the tom-toms lend a suitable background to folk songs and dances. Fashioning the instruments and playing in the orchestra have aroused real interest in music in many girls.

Girls, artistically inclined, may be seen with sketching pad and pencil, seated at the bend of the brook, making sketches of birds and outlines of trees and alert for a quick study of a chance woodchuck.

Soap Sculpture

Immortalizing camp pets by carving them in soap appeals to many girls. One exhibit of this soap sculpture showed a crow, three dogs and 20 local birds. One group drew camp events on squares of material and then painted them with crayolas. The combined squares made an up-to-date patchwork quilt and a unique diary of the camp session.

The increasing interest in authentic Indian arts and crafts has led to many fascinating hobbies. Girls attending camps in the West and their leaders at Camp Edith Macy, the Girl Scout national training camp at Briarcliff Manor, New York, have had the privilege of studying bead and pottery work under American Indian instructors. And Indian customs inspire many other hobbies.

A Girl Scout troop in Oregon prepared an exhibit of American Indian food plants, such as camas, brake, miner's lettuce, iris, wild strawberry and other local growing things. The planting of Indian gardens as a reminder of how we are indebted to the Indian gardens for our modern knowledge of the most varied and useful vegetables is an interesting hobby, too. Gardens of all kinds—herb and tree gardens, wild flower sanctuaries and birds kitchen gardens—fill the leisure time of many a Girl Scout.

The girl who likes a hobby that has practical value finds many opportunities to indulge it around a camp. Girls learn to make washstands, towel and dish racks, and even bridges, by lashing branches and string together. Others make hammocks to swing in under a shady tree or weave mats to sit upon at camp fire time. Toasting forks, paper knives and other useful articles are whittled and pressed into service during the camp day.

Marionette and Puppet Shows

Marionette and puppet shows increase in popularity every year. Girls learn to mold the dolls' heads, make the costumes and scenery, play the parts and very often write the plays. These little theaters offer a medium of expression to so many talents that they may easily engage the energies of the whole camp. They often develop into fine projects for raising camp funds during the winter.

Pinhole photography, bee-keeping, star study and map making are a few of the other hobbies that delight Girl Scouts. No girl can come into contact with so many ideas and not long to take part somewhere. The girl who has no hobby when she enters a Girl Scout camp is sure to contract one before she leaves.

Mail Bag

The Hague, Netherlands

Dear Editor:

I am sending my love to all the dear friends I have found in America through the Mail Bag. I have heard from 20 friends from several parts of America, but as I have to do so much school work, it is impossible for me to answer all the letters

It is great fun to have pen friends over the world. It is a wonderful way to bring about friendly feelings between the nations. I have heard so much from my pen friends about their countries. My great thanks to the Mail Bag for the coöperation and for the great friendship I received from all the Mail Baggers.

With love, Fini B.

[Perhaps one or two of your friends would care to answer some of the letters, Fini.—Ed.]

Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England

Dear Editor:

My home is in the "Potteries" of England—six towns, that together form the city of Stoke-on-Trent. I am employed by a china manufacturer as lodge man. My duty is to check and receive all parcels or goods which come on, or go off, the works, and I also keep and replenish the stock. The present Wedgwood factory is within three miles of my home. I will relate the very interesting processes of china manufacture to any of my future correspondents who are interested.

I should like to correspond with boys from other countries in French or English and to help anyone learning English. I should also welcome letters from other parts of the British Isles. I am 16 years of age.

Anxiously awaiting some correspondents, —— Sydney W.

North Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I expect you will be surprised to hear from me "away down under," but I should very much like to have some pen pals in America—south, north, east or west—and also to exchange stamps with boys in India and Africa, if possible. I am 15 years of age and at present I am on a farm 19 miles from anywhere, milking 80 cows (at least, I help), but I get no wage. I am putting my home address on this letter, so that in case of getting a better job, replies will find me.

Thanking you, and with the kindest of regards to yourself and the staff. —— Harold P.

Oswego, New York

Dear Editor:

This time I am particularly interested in gaining some pen pals, between 14 and 16 years of age. I should like to get at least one from each state, and also from France or other foreign countries—in fact from anywhere in the world. I have just begun the study of French in school and completed my first year, but the only language I really speak is English.

This summer it was possible for us to visit Boston and The Mother Church. It certainly is wonderful! And what a mammoth building the new Publishing House will be!

We returned home by Bear Mountain Bridge, the Storm King Highway, and Ashokan Dam. From other trips, too, I have been able to get snapshots of scenic places. Please, will someone write who is interested in exchanging photographs? I am also interested in music and sports.

My love to Snubs and Waddles.

Kathryn A.

Qu 'appelle, Sask., Canada

Dear Editor:

Just recently I have been able to read the Monitor regularly, and have become very interested in the Mail Bag. I am 17 and graduated from high school this year. I should love to hear from girls anywhere, especially those living in Europe, Africa or Asia. I will correspond in either French or English.

Since I lived in China for 11 years, I will describe the part of that country in which I lived and also Canada, to any "corries." They are both huge countries and so vastly different. My ambition is to travel and explore the many fascinating places I have read about. We came home by way of India and Europe. It was only a taste—and I am going again.

I am interested in stamp collecting, music, sports, reading and writing. At present I am reading "With Lawrence in Arabia," by Lowell Thomas. It is a wonderful book with an outstanding personality as the hero.

Kathleen W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty Lou B. (12), South Norwalk, Conn.—Interested in reading and outdoor games.

Dorothy T. (12), Coquille, Ore.—Interested in sewing and cooking.

Kathryn R. (13), Ottawa, Ill.—Especially from Europe. Interested in drawing and collecting antiques.

Rosemary A. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from France. Interested in dress designing. Can read French.

Luella H. (14), Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ruth C. (14), York, Penna.—Collecting stamps and postcards.

Connie K., East Orange, N. J.—From girls 14 to 17. Collecting postcards.

Sallie G. (15), Calais, Maine.—From a girl living on a ranch. Fond of horses and outdoor sports.

Sylvia S. (16), Bronx, N. Y.—Interested in tennis and horseback riding.

Barbara C. (16), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in reading, stamps, tennis, swimming and travel.

Wanda W. (18), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in art.

Josephine F. (19), Electra, Texas.—Especially from foreign lands. Lives on a ranch. Interested in collecting china and bronze dogs.

Viola N., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Boys

John T. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Exchange stamps and coins.

Siegfried H. (14), Greifswald, Germany.—From boys studying German.

Reynaldo S. (15), Havana, Cuba.—From boys wishing to learn Spanish.

Werner Z. (18), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in stamps, postcards, chemistry and photography.

Over 20

Gertrude H., Leominster, Mass.—Interested in books, travel and foreign countries.

Shirley LaG., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, golf and writing.

Angela M., London, England.—Interested in books, animals and outdoor life.

Jo E. G. (Miss), Lake Worth, Fla.—Interested in collecting coins, swimming and sailing.

GENUINE YORK BUGLE

$3.50

Learn to play a Bugle and you can quickly play all other Brass Band Instruments. Many of the best band teachers start beginners on Bugles. This York Bugle is built same as our highest-grade band instruments. U. S. Army Regulation Model. Polished Brass. $3.50. Others up to $7.50. Money back if not satisfied. We also build complete line of Quality Band Instruments. Write for catalog and interesting free book, picturing and describing all of the instruments of the band.

YORK BANK INSTRUMENT COMPANY

Makers of Good Band Instruments Since 1882

1620 Division Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

IF EVERYONE SAID:

"My Vote Won't Make Any Difference," the Government Could Hang Out a

"TO RENT" Sign

But YOU know that if our country is to have a government "of and for the people" every vote is needed. In order that good citizens may understand how to make their votes more effective

The Christian Science Monitor

is publishing a series of 18 articles beginning October 10, entitled

"WE GO TO VOTE"

The series will give them briefly and simply a background for election day that will send them forth to the polls confident of voting intelligently and wisely. The articles, dramatized and illustrated to make them graphic, will clear up such matters as registration, primaries, taxes that touch the individual, and the structure of the national, state and city government. Most important will be the practical information on the parties, issues and candidates of the 1932 campaign.

The first 14 articles of the series will be written by Roland Hall Sharp, a staff writer of the Monitor specializing in American Politics. The last four articles, under the title "Behind Political Footlights" will be written by Willis J. Abbot, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, and an internationally known writer on political questions.

The coupon and 50 cents will bring you this A. B. C. of American politics.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor from Oct. 10-29 during which time the Series "We Go to Vote" will appear. I enclose 50 cents in payment.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

CENTER NEEDED BY MISSOURI

Coach Carideo Is Pleased With Way New System Is Taking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 22—Expressing pleasure at the readiness with which his squad is learning a new system, Coach Frank Carideo is encouraged at the progress shown by the University of Missouri team, "which is faster than I expected," he said today.

"We have a problem at center, especially in obtaining good passes for backs, but otherwise the team is coming along well," Carideo said. "The men are learning the new system rapidly and have stood up well under the heavy preliminary training which involved real scrimmage before the practice sessions were five days old."

Contrasting methods of previous years, Carideo has stressed drilling on fundamentals and development of a running attack instead of the usual Tiger aerial barrage.

In attempting to solve his greatest problem at center, he has tried out nearly every member of the squad who has had experience at the pivot post. R. C. Oth '34 won a letter at center and guard and thus far has had first call for the position, but C. D. Love '33, C. G. Turner '33, C. H. Yeckel '34, R. L. Eidson '35, and E. J. McMillin '35 have taken turns at various times.

Missouri will be better fortified at guard with Phil Yeckel '33 and E. L. Niblo '33 returning as lettermen and J. W. Swatek '34, out early last season; C. R. Donham '34, L. W. DeBord '33, W. S. Miller '34 and H. R. Nussbaum '35 to serve as seconds.

Likewise at tackle there are capable players in Capt. K. E. Kerby '33, N. L. Noblett '34 and G. W. Morgan '34, all lettermen, and H. C. Porter '34, another player who was kept from earning a letter, as the most outstanding. Others showing promise include Nelson Allen '34, R. H. Koenigsdorf '34, O. C. Swackhammer '34, D. A. Meinershagen '35 and W. E. Nixon '35.

With one end post awarded to C. J. Schiele Jr. '34, Coach Carideo has less experienced men for the other wing and has tried shifting Morgan from tackle to the position he played two years ago. The reserves include D. L. Coates '34, L. G. Hanley '34, K. A. Jorgenson '35, and possibly O. J. Boekemeier '33.

The strongest department on the team will be the backfield where six lettermen are available. Included are J. P. Gill '34, punter and fullback; C. F. Johanningmeier '33, G. M. Stuber '34, and W. T. Hatfield '34, as well as C. G. Turner '33 and F. W. Faurot Jr. '34, who return to college after a year's absence.

M. J. Copper '34 and Bernard Passer '34, members of the basketball team last season, have reported for football this fall and are making strong bids for backfield positions. W. M. Wright '35 and A. F. Ross '35 also must be considered along with W. E. Tallent '34, J. L. Faurot '35, and Don Clark '34.

Pirates Clinch Second Position

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	89	62	.589
Pittsburgh	83	66	.557
Brooklyn	79	72	.523
Philadelphia	77	73	.513
Boston	76	76	.500
New York	69	80	.463
St. Louis	69	80	.463
Cincinnati	59	92	.391

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 6.
New York 2, Boston 1 (10 innings).
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who only two days ago were eliminated from the pennant battle, yesterday clinched second place in the National League race by defeating the championship Chicago Cubs, 9 to 6. Both teams used several reserve players. A base on balls in the tenth inning with the bases full gave New York a 2-to-1 victory over the Boston Braves. The defeat just about keeps the Tribe out of the first division for this season. Dizzy Dean of St. Louis shut out Cincinnati, 2 to 0.

A four-run rally in the eighth inning gave the Pirates the edge over the Cubs. The lead changed hands several times during the afternoon, but after those four runs were across, the outcome was never in doubt. Bill Swift started for the Pirates, but lasted only five innings, Spencer finishing. Paul Waner hit his fifty-eighth double of the campaign and needs only one more to tie the National League record.

Carl Hubbell and Tom Zachary, two left-handers, had a close battle at the Polo Grounds. Both men pitched smart ball, but the latter weakened in the tenth inning and lost the game. With the bases full, he passed Mel Ott, to force in Joe Moore with the winning run. Manager Bill Terry led the New York attack with three out of five—a single, double and homer. The Braves made six safeties and all of them were singles.

That big Cardinal right-hander, Dizzy Dean, limited the Reds to five scattered singles and not once was in trouble. The Cards played errorless ball behind him and made eight hits. Only two runs scored on these hits, however, and they came in the second inning. Doubles by Medwick and Blades and an outfield fly accounted for the runs. These doubles were the only extra-base hits made during the game. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	—9	14	1
Chicago	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—6	12	3

Batteries—Swift, Spencer and Finney; Malone, Herrmann, May and Hemsley, Taylor. Winning pitcher—Spencer. Losing pitcher — Herrmann. Umpires — Pfirman, Klem and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 55m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2	9	0
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

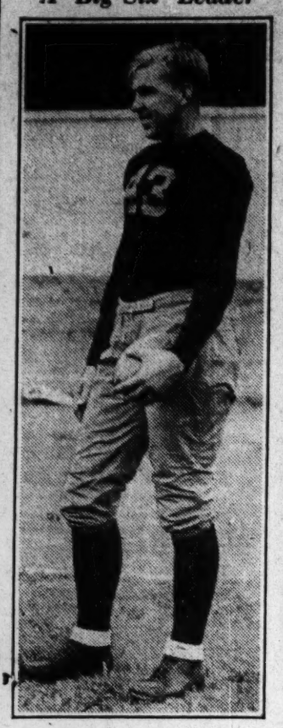
Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Zachary and Spohrer. Umpires—Barr, Rigler and Stark. Time—1h. 53m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—2	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

Batteries—Dean and Mancuso; Benton, Rixey and Manion. Losing pitcher Benton. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 36m.

A 'Big Six' Leader



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPT. K. E. KERBY '33
University of Missouri Football Team

Athletic Rookie Defeats Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	104	46	.693
Philadelphia	93	57	.620
Washington	90	60	.600
Cleveland	85	64	.571
Detroit	72	74	.493
St. Louis	62	87	.416
Chicago	48	100	.324
Boston	42	108	.280

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Philadelphia 8, New York 4.
Washington 1, Boston 0. (10 innings)
Washington 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 11, Detroit 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.

Babe Ruth was back in the New York Yankees' lineup yesterday after an absence of 15 games, but his presence was not enough, for the Yanks were beaten by the Philadelphia Athletics, 8 to 4. Washington took both games of a double-header from Boston, 1 to 0 and 3 to 2. Cleveland lost to St. Louis, 4 to 3, and it is now impossible for the Indians to finish any higher than fourth place in the American League standing. Chicago beat Detroit twice, 11 to 3 and 3 to 1.

Merritt "Sugar" Cain, who until recently pitched for Baltimore in the International League, held the Yankees to seven hits yesterday and struck out three. Charlie Ruffing, big right-hander, was his opponent. The Athletics touched Ruffing for 10 safeties, including three timely home runs. Jimmy Foxx hit No. 54, Al Simmons No. 34 and McNair also connected. Tony Lazzeri hit a single and triple for the Yankees, scored one run and drove in another.

Dick Coffman and Gordon Rhodes had a pitchers' battle at Fenway Park in the first game between Washington and Boston. Coffman was taken out in the tenth to make room for a pinch hitter and Lloyd Brown finished. The former, however, was the winning pitcher. The second game was also close, the winning run coming in the ninth. Rice for the Senators, and Alexander and Stumpf for Boston, each had three hits.

After a bad start, Walter Stewart of the Browns settled down and pitched shutout ball. The Indians touched him for five hits and two runs in the first inning, and three safeties and one more run in the third, but after that could not get a hit. The Browns also made eight hits, but bunched most of them in the third for three runs. Mel Harder was in the box for Cleveland.

The White Sox were hitting the ball hard yesterday. They made 16 safeties in the first game with Detroit, and came back with 11 in the second. Ralph Kress was the leading hitter with a single, two doubles and a homer in the opener, and a pair of doubles and a single in the second. Gaston and Gregory were the winning pitchers. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	x	—8	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4	7	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Ruffing and Dickey. Umpires—Nallin, McGowan and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	8	0
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Harder and Sewell. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 33m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	0	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1	

Batteries—Coffman, Brown and Spencer, Berg; Rhodes and Jolley. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	3	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Marberry, Brown and Spencer, Berg; Welland and Tate. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

AT DETROIT
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	1	0—	11	16	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—	3	9	1

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Marrow, Wyatt and Desautels. Losing pitcher—Marrow. Umpires—Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—	3	11	3
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	0

Batteries—Gregory and Grube; Hogsett and Hayworth. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 53m.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 93

RALSTON B. (ROLLIE) HEMSLEY
Chicago Cubs, National League

Born in Syracuse, Ohio, June 24, 1907. Five feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 165 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Frederick club of the Blue Ridge League in 1925 as an outfielder. Remained with Frederick through 1926 and 1927 as a catcher. Purchased by Pittsburgh in 1927. Traded to Chicago in 1931 for Grace, also a catcher. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1928—Pittsburgh, National League	C	50	.271
1929—Pittsburgh, National League	C	88	.289
1930—Pittsburgh, National League	C	104	.253
1931—Pittsburgh-Chicago, National League	C	76	.289

OVERSEAS GOLF STAR ADVANCES

Englishwoman and Three U. S. Players in Canadian Quarterfinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 22—Although there were no startling upsets associated with the second round of match play in the Canadian women's open golf championship at the Kanawaki Golf Club on Wednesday there were several close matches among the eight with one going to the twenty-first hole and two others the full route of 18 holes.

Of the eight players who advanced to the third round three are from the United States. These are Peggy Wattles of the Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., runnerup to Virginia Wilson of Chicago in 1928; Fritzi Stifel of the Wheeling (W Va.) Country Club, defeated finalist in 1927 against the then Helen Payson of Portland, Maine, and Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club.

The overseas threat is completed by the presence of Mrs. Alec Gold of the Beaconsfield Golf Club, Buckinghamshire, Eng., medalist in Monday's qualifying round.

Of the four Canadian survivors three are from the Montreal district. Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, runnerup last fall to Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., who did not defend her title. Doris Taylor of Kanawaki and Lucille Rolland of the Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Ste. Dorothee, with Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, being the last of five qualifiers from Toronto.

The longest match of the day was that between two local youngsters, Miss Rolland and Molly Hankin of the Roosevelt Golf Club, which went as far as the twenty-first hole.

The United States obtained a 2-to-1 margin in the three matches that went 18 holes. In one Mrs. Eddis of Toronto defeated Beatrice Gottlieb of Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. They staged a close struggle for the first nine, making the turn all even, but Miss Gottlieb secured a three-hole lead at the fourteenth, only to have her opponent win the next three and halve the home hole to take the match, 1 up.

Miss Stifel won by the same margin against Maude Smith of Toronto. Miss Stifel was 2 up at the turn and halved the next three holes, but the loser rallied and evened the match twice before losing the final hole.

Another close struggle was that in which Bernice Wall eliminated Douglas McIlwraith of Hamilton, Ontario, junior champion, 1 up. The winner was 1 up at the turn, but lost the lead coming home and had to win the sixteenth and seventeenth and then halve the eighteenth to win the match.

Peggy Wattles played convincingly to defeat Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto, 5 and 4, while Mrs. Gold also loomed up as a probable finalist in winning from Evelyn Mills of Ottawa by the same margin.

Margery Kirkham, the strongest Canadian hope, showed improvement in her game in eliminating another Montreal player, Margaret Lockhart, 4 and 2. Doris Taylor accounted for Mrs. Arthur E. Millea, St. Albans, N. Y., 6 and 5, after leading from the start. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

Mrs. Alec Gold, Beaconsfield Golf Club, Buckinghamshire, England, defeated Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, 5 and 4.

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, defeated Douglas McIlwraith, Hamilton, Ont., 1 up.

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Margaret Lockhart, The Royal Montreal Golf Club, 4 and 2.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, defeated Maude Smith, Toronto Golf Club, 1 up.

Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, defeated Mrs. Arthur E. Millea, St. Albans (N. Y.) Golf Club, 6 and 5.

Lucille Rolland, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Molly Hankin, Rosemere Golf Club, Rosemere, Que., 1 up (21 holes).

Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, defeated Beatrice Gottlieb, Lakeville Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, N. Y., 1 up.

Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., defeated Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf Club, 5 and 4.

RUNYAN SETS COURSE RECORD

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Paul Runyan, representing the Metropolis Country Club, White Plains, N. Y., clipped five strokes from par and set a new competitive course record of 67 yesterday to lead the field at the end of the first 18 holes of the 72-hole Rockledge open and New England open championships. Runyan was out in 35 and back in 32. Roy Bronsdon, professional at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass., on Cape Cod, was second with 37—31—68 and Willie MacFarlane, Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y., United States open champion in 1925, was third with 37—32—69.

Only these three in the field of 130 were able to better par 72. Eight were bracketed at that score. The field plays 18 more holes and the low 60 scores and ties will play in the final 36 holes on Friday.

TILDEN AND BARNES WIN

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and Bruce P. Barnes continued their advance in the professional tennis tournament yesterday, winning their singles and doubles matches. Tilden defeated Rudolph of Germany 6—1, 6—2, 6—1, while Barnes eliminated Franz Schildt of Hungary 6—2, 6—1, 7—5. The two United States representatives then paired and won two doubles matches to enter the semifinals. In the first match they defeated the German combination of Laube and Rottenberger 6—0, 6—0, 6—2 and then romped through Knaspe and Pottratz, also of Germany, without the loss of a game, winning 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

MAINE AND RHODE ISLAND MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Maine and Rhode Island will meet at the Eastern States Exposition today for the New England amateur baseball championship as a result of the victories they scored in the semifinal contests here yesterday morning. Maine, represented by the Portland Gas Company nine, easily vanquished the Springfield Blue Sox, Vermont champions, 13 to 1. Mike Martinek was the star as the Cianciarulo club, Rhode Island champions, blanked the New England Cable Company team of Concord, N. H., 2 to 0. Martinek allowed only five hits and struck out 12 men.

Athletes Eligible For Full Year Under New Chicago Plan

Seniors Will Remain on Quarterly Basis to Protect the 'Big Ten'—Novel Scholastic Scheme Will Be of Benefit to the Student

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Athletes will be eligible for the full year, instead of from quarter to quarter, under the new rules adopted by University of Chicago, it is announced here Seniors are excepted from the new system, being kept on the old quarterly basis. The change is an outgrowth of the novel scholastic system developed at Chicago, which enables a student to graduate as fast as he can clear the work.

Under the statutes of the Intercollegiate Conference, the University is required to establish rules of eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition, but for no other student activity at Chicago are there now eligibility requirements. A student may participate in any activity, such as dramatics and publications, without regard to eligibility.

"The eligibility rules were drawn in the spirit of the educational philosophy of the Chicago plan, which assumes that the University of Chicago is maintaining a college and not a high school for its undergraduates," George Alan Works, dean of students and university examiner, said in announcing the regulations. "We do not believe that we need to worry that students who measure up to our educational standards are here for athletic purposes, and the rules are an expression of that belief."

Nine Months' Residence

Hereafter, a student at the University of Chicago first becomes eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition whenever he has been in residence for three quarters, or nine months, and has passed any three comprehensive examinations. The university rules meet the conference requirements of one-year residence and a year's full scholastic work.

Under the new Chicago plan of education, which has no required courses, required class attendance, nor time limits, a student may take the examinations whenever he believes himself qualified. Whenever he passes seven comprehensive examinations, which he may do whenever he is ready, he has fulfilled the scholastic requirements of the first two years of the college. The Big Ten one-year residence rule, however, will prevent a student's becoming eligible in less than an academic year.

Freshmen, therefore, will become eligible for intercollegiate athletics after three-quarters of residence and on passing three comprehensives. A sophomore under the "new plan" becomes eligible for his junior year when he has passed three additional comprehensive examinations.

Senior Eligibility

A student becomes eligible for his final year of competition as a senior when he has carried at least eight courses during his last three quarters in residence, or while in residence during the preceding 12 months, and after he has passed his seventh comprehensive examination, and is in general qualified in the judgment of the dean of students and university examiner to assume additional duties.

In the Chicago plan, only the comprehensive examinations determine completion of work. For the guidance of the student and his instructors, he is given one of three marks at the end of each quarter: "S" for satisfactory progress, "U" for what is regarded as unsatisfactory progress, and "R" to indicate that there is not sufficient information to indicate status in the particular course. Any course in which a student receives a "U," or unsatisfactory report cannot be counted as a course carried for purposes of determining eligibility in the last year, but an "R" report qualifies the course as one of the eight needed to maintain senior year eligibility.

Seniors were made eligible only from quarter to quarter in order to protect the conference against the possibility that in isolated cases an athlete would not take his final examinations after he had finished his last year of competition.

RANKING NET STARS ADVANCE

Favorites, However, Given Hard Competition in Coast Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Favorites of the Pacific Southwest Tennis Championships marshaled their forces yesterday and turned back the threatened invasion of a bunch of young stars to keep the top seeded ranks intact.

The ranking stars were not without hard competition, however, for five of those who won their way to the quarterfinals did so only after being extended to three-set matches.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the defending champion, Frederick J. Perry, British Davis Cup competitor, Jiro Sato, Japanese star, A. Giorgio De Stefani, the ambidextrous Italian, and Keith Gledhill, national doubles champion, ran into difficulties.

John S. Olliff of Great Britain caused Vines no end of trouble in the first set of their match which the champion lost, 9—11. The Pasadenan played a bit more cautiously thereafter and won the match, with 6—1, 6—3 scores.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles star, put up a battle against Perry. He took the lead by winning the first set, 6—2, dropped the second set, 3—6, and then held his British opponent off with match point in the offing six times before Perry broke through and took the deciding set, 6—4.

De Stefani eliminated Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles player, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7, in what probably was the closest match of the eight.

Superior experience saved the day for Gledhill. C. Gene Mako, 16, from Glendale, Calif., took the first set, 6—0, and was within match point in the second set before Gledhill could get the situation in command and win, 8—6. Mako lost his brilliance, and Gledhill breezed through the final set, 6—4.

Three upsets marked the doubles play. John Strachen and Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, eliminated Olliff and Edward R. Avory, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, for one of the two surprises sprung in the men's doubles, third round play. The other one was the victory of Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, over the Japanese pair, Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

In the mixed doubles, Mrs. L. A. Harper and Sato defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	97	66	.595
Columbus	87	72	.547
Milwaukee	85	76	.528
Indianapolis	83	76	.522
Toledo	82	79	.509
Kansas City	78	84	.481
St. Paul	69	93	.426
Louisville	63	98	.391

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 1, Kansas City 0.
Only games played.

HOWLEY WILL NOT BE BACK

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Dan Howley, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, told the Associated Press yesterday he would not be with the National League club another season. "I know I won't be with Cincinnati next year," Howley said, "but as to my future, I don't know where I'm going." Howley refused to discuss a report published in the Cincinnati Enquirer that he was negotiating for an interest in the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, which he once managed.

IOWA ELECTS MAGNUSSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22—M. J. Magnussen '33, center, who has been absent from the gridiron since 1929, was elected captain of the University of Iowa's 1933 football team here yesterday. Magnussen weighs 190 pounds and is expected to provide a bulwark for the Hawkeye line this year.

Mist Wins Fourth Star Class Race

INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Yacht and Fleet	Points
Laura G., Illinois River	95
Wings, Moriches Bay	91
Mist, Long Beach, Calif.	91
Fleet Star, Gravesend Bay	83
Colleen, Central L. I. S.	81
Thistle, Santa Barbara, Calif.	76
Seeadler, Great South Bay	75
Flapper, Hampton Roads	73
Spray, Barnegat Bay	72
Juno, Delaware River	71
Tramontane, Paris	67
*Bandit II, Western L. I. S.	61
Lone Wolf, Elk River	58
Lone Star, Galveston	58
Ha-Eff, North Germany	53
Hula Star, Hawaii	53
Moonshine, Narragansett Bay	51
Ripple, Eastern Shore	51
Dice, Peconic Bay	46
Joy, Solent	46
Fouah Lieh, Cannes	45
Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S.	42
Three Star, San Francisco	36
Swedish Star, Stockholm	35
Sparkler II, New Orleans	33
Lintik, Philippines	33
Red Star, Otsego Lake	26
*Sea Gate, Lake Maracaibo	4

*Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 22—Mist., representing the Long Beach (Calif.) fleet, was the winner of the fourth race of the international star class championship series off this port yesterday, with Fleet Star of the Gravesend Bay fleet, second, and Laura G., representing the Illinois River fleet, third. As a result of this race, Laura G. is still in first place with 95 points to her credit, despite the fact that she has not yet won a race; Mist and Wings, representing the Moriches Bay fleet, are tied for second place with 91 points each, while Colleen, representing the Central Long Island Sound Fleet and defender of the championship it won last year, is in fifth place with 81 points and apparently with no chance of a successful defense as the final race comes today.

Yesterday's race was over a triangular course, twice round, making 10¼ miles in all. There was an east-southeast breeze of 10 knots blowing as the yachts were sent away to windward. Colleen was first across the line, but Mist took the lead on a starboard tack and was never headed, winning by 1m. 39s. There was a change in the Mist's crew yesterday, E. W. Poore of Peconic Bay substituting for Edwin Thorne 2d.

Only 26 of the 28 original yachts were in yesterday's race, Bandit II, winner of the third race and representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet, and Sea Gate, representing the Lake Maracaibo fleet of Venezuela, having been withdrawn from the series. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP
Fourth Race—Start 1 p. m
Course 10¼ Miles

Yacht and skipper	Finish
Mist, Edward Fink	3:43:48
Fleet Star, T. D. Parkman	3:45:27
Laura G., R. Y. Bradley	3:46:42
Wings, Carl J. Pflug	3:47:49
Seeadler, Lloyd N. Emory	3:48:13
Colleen, W. J. McHugh	3:48:55
Hula Star, H. W. Dowsett	3:49:30
Tramontane, J. Herbulot	3:50:29
Lone Wolf, J. M. McClatchy	3:51:01
Juno, F. W. Robertson	3:51:24
Spray, F. S. Dale	3:51:58
Fouah Lieh, Eugene Kelly	3:52:02
Thistle, Earl Hayward	3:52:25
Kittiwake, W. S. Macdonald	3:57:56
Ripple, Patsy Raskob	3:58:36
Three Star, W. G. Waterhouse	3:59:31
Lintik, A. P. Ames	4:01:15
Moonshine, D. R. Atwater	4:01:20
Flapper, J. C. Miller	4:08:20
Swedish Star, D. Sunden-Colberg	4:08:37
Joy, Colin Ratsey	4:09:55
Ha-Eff, W. Von Heutschler	4:10:13
Red Star, James J. Greenough	4:11:54
Lone Star, R. O. Smith	4:12:48
Dice, H. S. Blake Jr.	4:26:00
Sparkler II, J. B. Cleary	4:27:20

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	102	75	.576
Hollywood	99	78	.559
San Francisco	91	84	.520
Sacramento	92	85	.520
Los Angeles	90	87	.508
Seattle	87	87	.500
Oakland	77	98	.440
Missions	66	110	.375

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Sacramento 9, Missions 6.
Seattle 9, San Francisco 6.
Portland 8, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 4, Oakland 1.

STRESA PARLEY PLANS AID FOR NEEDY STATES

Conference Forms Prelude to World Gathering on Economic Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STRESA, Italy, Sept. 22—The Stresa conference, a European prelude to the coming World Economic Conference, closed a two weeks' session here Tuesday by adopting resolutions recommending international collaboration on behalf of Central and Eastern European countries in distress.

The conference recommends the establishment of two common funds, one to revalorize grain and assure an economic price to growers; the other to stabilize finances in the countries concerned and permit the resumption of international exchanges.

Unlike previous meetings for a similar purpose, the Stresa conference has attached no political conditions to the assistance, which is recommended for needy states. This indicates growing realization on the part of European countries that all have a common interest in bringing an end to the period of economic stress.

The original intention of a system of customs preference for eastern grain was abandoned as ineffectual and also because the commercial treaties of western European states with the United States and other overseas countries contain a most-favored-nation clause which precludes such a possibility.

A substitute for preferential tariffs has been found in the establishment of a common fund of about 75,000,000 gold francs ($15,000,000) to be established by importing states who are to pay into it amounts in proportion to their imports from interested countries. Countries, notably Germany, which prefer to grant direct preferences are permitted to do so.

The greatest difficulty in making the common fund operate is that England, not having a tariff on grain, probably will not participate in contributions and this is a serious obstacle to the scheme. English delegates show little enthusiasm for the plan which asks them to do virtually the opposite of what they have just done at Ottawa. For the Dominions are to some extent competitors in the wheat market of Danubian States.

Establishment of a common fund for monetary stabilization can hardly operate if a grain fund is not established. These considerations indicate there is still much to be done before the Stresa scheme can be taken as a model for the world economic meeting.

'Red Shirts' Give Fire Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Philadelphia's volunteer fire fighters of the days of Benjamin Franklin, with colorful high hats, shining boots and red shirts gleaming beneath their flowing capes, yesterday staged an eighteenth century rescue of Independence Hall, using authentic fire apparatus of that period, as part of the bicentennial of the founding of this city's first fire company.

The fire alarm being given, two town watchmen, in costumes of the period, ran through the streets sounding their fire rattlers, while the bell in the tower tolled to summon the fire volunteers. Preceding the volunteers, a town crier cleared the streets. The fire captain followed, blowing his fire horn. While the volunteers rushed their apparatus to the scene, a bucket brigade, formed by residents of the neighborhood, began their work, and soon the old hand pumps were functioning and thin streams of water played on the historic old building, exactly as they might have done had a fire occurred there a century and a half ago.

To complete the picture, the fire alarm box at Independence Hall, No. 1776, was sounded, and modern fire companies responded, demonstrating the present-day methods of handling a fire.

BAHAMAN TOMATOES GOING TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The people of the Bahamas will during the winter months ship to Canada upward of 40,000,000 tomatoes, according to Mr. C. C. Manton, leading Bahaman shipper, who is here making arrangements for the disposal of this big tomato crop to Canada. Distributed evenly week by week, the people of the Bahamas will dispatch their 40,000,000 tomato crop here between Nov. 15 and the third week in March.

This will represent a 50 per cent increase over last year. "All we ask Canadians to do is to help us by keeping all their tomato purchases in the Empire. This year we also hope to grow cucumbers on a large scale for the Canadian trade," said Mr. Manton.

BOY SCOUTS HOLD PARADE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, numbering more than 6000, were reviewed at the Canadian National Exhibition by Mayor W. J. Stewart of Toronto, Scout commissioners and the directors. The Cubs, composed of boys from 8 to 12 years, formed over half the parade, and each of their packs was headed by a wolf's head mounted on a pole. Each group of the Scouts carried the Empire flag, and their "Be-Prepared" banner.

Silver crosses were presented for gallantry to two Scouts, Scout Billy Attewell and Scout Sam Joyce. Medals were awarded to Mr. W. J. R. Rogers and Mr. E. Neil Macallum for services to the movement.

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian cattle exports to Great Britain during the present season of navigation up to Aug. 22 amounted to 15,841 head, which is an increase of 1136 head over shipments for the similar period of last year.

SURVEY OF LONG ISLAND COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY SHORE, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 22—A group of 15 United States engineers have completed a land area survey of Long Island under the direction of Lieut. William M. Gibson. The survey was one of the most extensive in the history of Long Island, and the data will be employed for governmental purposes.

The major part of the survey was conducted during the night with lights. This system, Lieutenant Gibson declared, yields better results than daytime observation. The surveyors found that Long Island's coast line in many sectors had been altered considerably by the surf. In several sections large stretches of land were made by sand the Atlantic had brought in.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES to sell Christmas cards; box assortments retailing 50c, 75c and $1.50; also personal engraved; commission basis; outfit free. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McCombe, 222 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition; commission; repeats and repeats.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-16 Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 12 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send for name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, L

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
At Meigs Corner — MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED — Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Are You Listening?
Marjorie Mason brings you news about Howland's each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8:55, from Station WICC.

HOWLAND'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMODS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

For new styles in coiffures and hair cuts consult our New York artist, Mr. Graf.
E. VON BERGEN Incorporated
Opp. Pickwick Thea. TEL. 3220

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

Distributors of
OAKBROOK HOSIERY
The Best Wearing Silk Hosiery
R. S. REYNOLDS & CO.
DRY GOODS

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Let Us Serve You
RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY STATIONS
276 Franklin Avenue
43 New Britain Avenue
130 Maple Avenue
309 Washington Street
47 Main Street
914 Farmington Avenue
712-714 Burnside Avenue
1138 Main St., E. Hartford

They Are So Good!
And We Have Them All
MUELLER'S Macaroni Noodles Spaghetti
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Quality Flowers
at
GREENBACKER'S
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

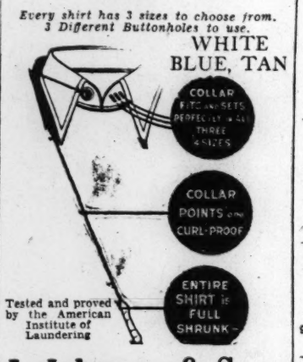
Saturday Only
Our
Fourth Anniversary
10%
Reduction on Every Item of New Fall Merchandise
Men's—Young Men's—Boys' CLOTHIERS—FURNISHERS HATTERS
WUCHERT & LAKE
Formerly with Besse System Store
142 Main St., next to Hoffmann's Bakery

Be Prepared
for your vacation.
Make your old clothes look like NEW
SUMMER GARMENTS—WHITE FLANNELS
New Britain Dry Cleaning Corp.
DYERS, CLOTHES CLEANERS
415 W. Main Branch Office 96 W. Main

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

A New Idea! ! A New Shirt! !
X-ACT-FIT
$1.55
3 for $4.50
Every shirt has 3 sizes to choose from. 3 Different Buttonholes to use.
WHITE BLUE, TAN



Tested and proved by the American Institute of Laundering
J. Johnson & Sons
85 CHURCH ST.

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Matrix Shoes
Exclusive Sale in New Haven at
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Cor. ORANGE
Club Sale of
KROEHLER LIVING ROOM FURNITURE
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS — "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" — 970 Chapel St.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
398 STATE STREET

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

BENEDICT & CO. COAL OFFICE 1351 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

SERVE
Marioni's Ice Cream
AND
"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE"
OPEN SUNDAYS FAMILY ORDERS

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

NEW LONDON

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

AGNES M. ROGERS
Gowns—Millinery
129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conon Tel. 3201

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 256

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET
Millicent Hosiery
3 Pairs for $2.00
All the new Fall shades in chiffon, sheer and service weights. All sizes.
HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Headquarters for
Worsted-Tex Suits
and
Knit-Tex Coats for Men
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance in All Their Branches
208 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

LILLIAN MOORE, Inc.
BEDFORD STREET
Coats Gowns Millinery Lingerie
TEL. 3-4266

BOOK *and* CARD SHOP
8 PARK PLACE, DAVENPORT SQUARE
Circulating Library—No Deposit
Greeting Cards for Every One for Every Occasion
The Christian Science Monitor Sold.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
Also Large New Children's Department.
113 ATLANTIC ST.
Geo. W. Montour, Prop.

WATERBURY

Chuckle
JELLIE CANDIES
FULL ½ LB.

TENDER FLAVORFUL
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

New Fall
STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

THE NEW FALL GLOVES ARE HERE
French Kid, Fabric
Chamoisette, Capeskin *(Washable)*
CORRECT STYLES
DEPENDABLE QUALITY
MODERATELY PRICED
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Our Corset Department is now featuring
"NU BACK"
the Corsetry that stays put and does not ride up. Made of silk brocade in several models from which to select, $2.95-$7.95.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
49 CENTER STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

INSURANCE
of every kind
MINNIE COHEN
703 American Building
BALTIMORE, MD. Plaza 3871

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND MUSIC CORP.
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
Sheet Music, Records, Accessories, Instruments, Radios, etc.
Phone 123, 26 Baltimore Street
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND
Prompt Attention Given to
MAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.
Now Featuring a Sale
WILTON RUGS
9x12 feet
8.3x10.6 feet
$36.50
A most remarkable value! Many patterns and colors.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
BURGESS
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
Broadway Arcade, Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 4-5951

Cantilever Shoe *for Men & Women*
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HOWARD DIETZ
DISTRIBUTOR
SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Cook Heat Regulator
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Tel. 4-6783

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.
. . . Now Open!
MYERS' College Shop
SECOND FLOOR
With a Fashion-Advisory Personnel of College Girls in Attendance
MISS ALICE FREEDMAN
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
MISS ELSIE JOHNSON
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
College Girls! Come In and Talk College with Girls Who Have Been There
College Shop—Second Floor
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

AMSTERDAM

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

NEW FALL HATS
ARE DIFFERENT
Over the eye models in rich Wine Reds, Brilliant Greens and Autumn Browns.
at McLEAN'S

Knoblock's Grocery
106 MAIN STREET Dial 2-5063
Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
AMPLE PARKING SPACE

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
New Fall Models
BOSTONIAN SHOES FOR MEN
FOOT SAVER SHOES for Men and Women

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza

BUY YOUR
Westinghouse Appliances
FROM
CHAS. H. RYAN COMPANY
Plumbers, Heaters and Electricians
5 PARK PLACE Bronxville 3810

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
WOOD *Quality Coal* COKE
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
You can purchase from us Household and Toilet Necessities nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONFIELD ROAD

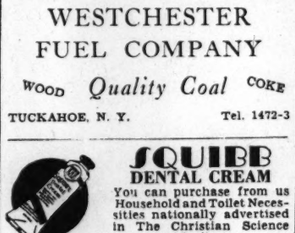
FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD STORAGE TEL. 3351-3352 SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

BUFFALO

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite



the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" COAL—LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone Delaware 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

KAMPHAUSEN
Jewelers—Platinumsmiths
Specializing in Exquisite Hand-Made Jewelry to Order
291 DELAWARE AVE. CL. 7092
WATCH REPAIRING

CORTLAND

HEADQUARTERS
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Wall Paper
Window Shades
Linoleums
H. C. MUNSON
108 MAIN STREET

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

ITHACA

Wonder-Heat Range Oil Burner
$34.50
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Packard Sales and Service
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
GOOD GULF GASOLINE
ONE STOP SUPER SERVICE STATION
SERVICENTER
COR. CAYUGA and GREEN ST. Dial 2128

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
218 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

INSURANCE
in the Best Companies
Fire, Auto, and All Other Forms
I. E. DENNIS
324 EAST STATE STREET

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros. CLEANERS — Office and Plant 211-213 Hopkins Ave. Phone 7-976
Branch Offices 794 E. 2nd St. 310 E. 2nd St.

ON DISPLAY
FALL COATS and DRESSES
The latest in silk and woolens. New Gloves, Bags and Hosiery.
MACOMBER & STUART, Inc.
Main at Second Sts. Phone 4129
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed.
C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

KENMORE

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

MONARCH *Food Products*
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd Ri. 1320

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK
Rae Ritchie
Sportswear and Gowns
110 CARLEON AVE. Tel. Lar. 1968

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6469
LOTTIE LIVINGSTON
SAMPLE HATS
711 Central Avenue
Opp. Strand Theatre

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
WESTMINSTER
RADIO SALES and SERVICE
All makes of Radios Repaired
513 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

Phone Cedarhurst 3611
LOUIS
BEAUTY CULTURE
505 Central Avenue
Permanent Wave Specialists
TEL. CEDARURST 1488
JULIUS S. WESTON
Plumbing and Heating
Materials and Labor Greatly Reduced
Agent for Sundstrand Oil Burner
477 CENTRAL AVENUE

TAILORS CROSSWAYS CLEANERS DYERS FURRIER
Phone Cedarhurst 0709
CROSSWAYS
TAILORS, CLEANERS, DYERS, Inc.
124 Cedarhurst Avenue
Cor. Willow Avenue
CEDARHURST, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 8 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
UPHOLSTERER and DECORATOR
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order

FLUSHING

Open Evenings
until nine o'clock
THE boulevard shop
141-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

DR. POSNER'S SHOES FOR CHILDREN
Fitted by X-Ray
Sellers Preserver Helprin's
103 Amity St., Flushing Ph. Flus. 9-7477
ESTABLISHED 1900

Estate of C. P. WILLIAMS
COAL *and* COKE
OFFICE—37-09 MAIN STREET
YARDS—132-28 40TH ROAD
Phone Flushing 9-0267

FOREST HILLS

SCHULTZ'S CONTINENTAL DAIRY
High-Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
102-17 Metropolitan Ave., Forest Hills, L. I.
Phone Boulevard 8-1946

GREENWAY MOVING & STORAGE
72-09 AUSTIN STREET
Padded Vans
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE PROMPT SERVICE
Tel. Blvd. 8-7348 Night: Laurelton 8-2260

FREEPORT

CUDDY says:
Only our prices have been cut! Quality, quantity and service remain Week day luncheons now 65c and 85c. Week day dinners now $1. Sunday and holiday dinners $1. Free parking space.
"Just a Good Place to Eat on Long Island"
268 W. Merrick Road

JACKSON HEIGHTS

It's About Time to
Consider Furs
Bring in your fur coat and let us recondition it. Fur and cloth coats made to your individual order by expert furrier and tailors. Quality and workmanship guaranteed.
FOX FUR SHOP
37-46 82nd St., Bet. Polk and Roosevelt Ave.

For a Limited Time
Chairs upholstered and reconditioned $15
Davenports upholstered and reconditioned $29.75
Price includes labor and material.
Our work guaranteed.
CAMEO SHOPS
4034 82nd Street, Opp. Jackson Theatre
Phone NEWton 9-6975 Delivery Anywhere

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
40-20 82ND ST. *Near Subway Station*

Paint Up! Clean Up!
All kinds of homecleaning helps.
DEVOE'S ARTLAC AND PAINTS
Use of floor waxer free with each gallon of Johnson's Wax.
S. RUBIN
8107 NORTHERN AVE. HAV. 9-0176

LOUIS MALLER
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
Specializes in all kinds of interior and exterior work.
No job too small—no distance too far.
Havemeyer 4-4726 3750 75th Street

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP & BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE Hav. 4-2438

◆ QUEENS TAVERN ◆
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Luncheon, 50c and 65c
Dinner 85c and $1.00
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Fresh daily in our bakery department.
7911 ROOSEVELT AVE. Hav. 9-1036

JEWELER
"I'll be on the watch for you"
EXPERT REPAIRING
40-42 82nd St., Opp. Jackson Theatre

JACOB FRIEDMAN
HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

Royal Beauty Salon Inc. *ARTISTIC* BEAUTY CULTURE of Every Description
Permanent Waves that are NATURAL LOOKING
9208 166TH STREET
Cor. Jamaica Avenue and Merrick Road
Ph. Republic 9-0500 Entrance on 166th St.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
18 NEW YORK AVENUE

LYNBROOK

TEL.: LYNBROOK 772
Home-Like Laundry
395 ATLANTIC AVE., EAST ROCKAWAY
Near Scranton Avenue

QUEENS VILLAGE

Matrix Shoes
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

Queens Plaza Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
9615 SPRINGFIELD BLVD.
Missouri 7-3171

RICHMOND HILL

WALK-OVER SHOES
The Cabana

This smart model in Black Suede, Kid-lined throughout, is a Fall favorite.
TOLLEY'S
Est. 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Ph. Richmond Hill 2-4001
Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

JOSEPHSON BROS.
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
109-02 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

GUTJAHR Inc.
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultry of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4330-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill N. Y.

JOHN C. COLBERG
Painting, Decorating, Paperhanging Contractor
102-25 85TH ROAD
Phone Vir. 7-5224

RICHMOND HILL CYPRESS HILL

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

AUTO SERVICE
IGNITION STARTING LIGHTING
Battery Charging—Tires and Tubes
Expert Radio Repairs
A. W. GELBKE, Prop.
78-15 JAMAICA AVE. Phone Mich. 2-1414

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

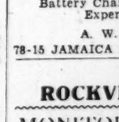
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily

THE Majestic Laundry
is at your service at all times.
You can also take advantage of our cash and carry and save 20%.
Majestic Laundry, Inc.
106 No Park Ave
Tel. Rockville Centre 62

MEN'S WEAR
Fall Hats at New Low Prices
STETSON'S now $5 and $7
EMERSON'S now $3.50
HERMAN BROWN
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

The PRISCILLA

Knitting yarns—Rug Yarns
Stamped Linens and Art Novelties. D. M. C. Embroidery Cottons.
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY



Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
A. Wade Wells, *Manager*
Opp. Post Office Roslyn, Long Island
Telephone Roslyn 603
Daily Specials—Breakfast 40c. Luncheon 60c. Dinner $1.00. Sunday Dinner $1.00
Parties—Cottages—Guest Rooms

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

YOUR RUGS
can now be cleaned by the celebrated KOURI PROCESS at the
MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY INC.
We also give special attention to the Full Finish of Family Laundry Work
TEL. MAMARONECK 2840
75 FIRST STREET, HARRISON, N. Y.

AUGUST STURM
Upholstering and Draperies
Work called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE PARK 3032-W
Cor. of Palmer and Mamaroneck Aves.

SHEFFER'S
DRY GOODS
Telephone Mamaroneck 2070

MOUNT VERNON

The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
28 Years a Home Bank
A Bank that seeks to serve its clients and the community
Five Banking Offices located convenient to home and business.

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
BY
CHARLES J. SCHOEN
P. A. MURRAY AGENCY
TEL. OAK 6500

Tels. Oakwood 8631-6153, Fairbanks 4-5388
Bon Ton Dairy, Inc.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
BUTTER : EGGS : CHEESE
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
155 S. FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY of NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

FOUNDED 1856
STERN'S
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS— JUSTLY PRICED
STERN'S

DUBOIS & FULLERTON
Auto Service Station
323-325 LIBERTY ST. Newburgh, N. Y.
Phone 760

The C. F. S. MILK Co., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042-1042-R

NEW ROCHELLE

THE CAKE BOX
Caterers
Luncheon - - - 50c-$1.00
Dinner - - - $1.00-$1.25
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 till 8 P. M.
Also a la Carte
111 CENTER AVENUE Tel. N. R. 6112

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
Telephone N. R. 8400

B. CASPARIAN
Importers of Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
Orientals and Domestics
671 NORTH AVE., NEW ROCHELLE
Tel. New Rochelle 5965—5966

NOOK and CORNER
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
HUGUENOT and CENTER
Mr. and Mrs. H. WALTERS

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

The Thrifty Woman Inc.
Quality Dresses for Women and Misses Moderately Priced
OLIVER CROMWELL HOTEL
12 WEST 72ND STREET
ENdicott 3-2000 Suite 6-1

A. WARENDORFF
FLOWER SHOP
1199 Broadway BOgardus 4-3538
EFFICIENT SERVICE REASONABLE PRICES

ANNUITIES, LIFE, GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR H. COHEN
10 EAST 43RD ST. VA 3-5460

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx
(Continued)

PHIL MILLER
CLEANER AND DYER
Phone Wickersham 2-7344
Repairing
Tailoring of Every Description
Complete Valet Service
Hand Pressing Only
561 MADISON AVE. at 56th St., New York
University 4-8190 Est. 1897

Visit
MME. BRUSH'S BEAUTY SHOP
547 WEST 110TH STREET
5 doors east of Broadway (upstairs)
3 Items $1.00 Permanent Wave $4.00 up
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 W. 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

Borough of Brooklyn

Sport Suit $17.50
(4 piece)
Light Weight $17.50
(Worsteds)
Flannel Trousers $3.50 up
Field's Clothes
84 FLATBUSH AVE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

QUAKER INN
Under New Management
1081 BERGEN ST.
3 doors west of Nostrand Ave.
LUNCHEON 35c, 50c
DINNER 65c, 85c
SUNDAY DINNER 75c, $1

Phone Buckminster 2-4040
W. GARTNER
European Expert, Specialist for 20 Years in Permanent Waving and Hairdressing
1921 Church Avenue
Near B. M. T. Church Avenue Station

JOHN HAPPEL
CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY PROVISIONS
Orders Called For and Delivered
Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To
Tel. Sunset 6-8383 4913 7th Ave.

Permanent Waving and Hair Goods by
Carlson & Carlson, Inc.
"A fine beauty shop"
284 Livingston St., nr. Bond St. Triangle 5-3708

SHELDON'S
The most exclusive shop in Bay Ridge at moderate prices.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
SPORTS WEAR
To Fit the Junior, Miss and Matron
8102 FIFTH AVE. Shore Road 5-5675

LAfayette 3-9654
CHEZ RENÉE
All Home Cooking and Baking
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 55c and 75c
Sunday Dinner 85c
837 PARK PLACE, Near Nostrand Ave.

CHOICE MEATS
Poultry—Sea Food
Telephone orders carefully attended to.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS MARKET
84 Montague St., near Hicks St. Main 4-0903

Ingersoll 2-2973
CORSETS FITTED
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy Shoppe
898 Flatbush Ave., off Church Ave.

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY and GROCERY PRODUCTS
409 86th Street Cloverdale 6-4027

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS
Dollys
LUNCH
DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
440 ALBEE SQUARE
Opposite the Front Entrance of Loeser's

Borough of Richmond

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.
Phone P. R. 7-3661 Delivery Service
Allen's Flower Shoppe
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
CUT FLOWERS
POTTED PLANTS
239 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond, N. Y.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
COAL FUEL OIL
FAYE COAL CO.
ANNA B. FAYE, Prop.
Quality Fuel of Every Description
Prompt delivery anywhere on Staten Island
Installation of Automatic Coal Stokers and Oil Burners
Expert Engineering Service
Vacuum Furnace Cleaning at Cost to Customers
Distributors of
Electrolux Gas Ranges, etc.
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co. Appliances
Store 251 Richmond Ave. Gib. 2-1400
West New Brighton Office Gib 2-6500
Eltingville Office Honeywood 6-0800

PELHAM
IN PELHAM THIS YEAR
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE PRICES
You may have your Permanent Wave
The VANITY SHOP
87 WOLF'S LANE Tel. Pelham 0913

PORT CHESTER
MAIN VIEW BEAUTY SALON
announces special reduced rates on Eugene and Eterne Permanent Waving
$6.50
Telephone 2613 116 North Main Street

"Easy" Washers and Ironers
$59.50 and up
JOHNSON & BIERMAN
8 KING STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
39 CANNON STREET Tel. 4912
Management of MR. FRED
Formerly with Franklin Simon & Co., New York City
Grand Prize Winners of 1931 and 1932 Permanent Waving Exhibitions
Shampoo and Wave $1.50
Free parking to our patrons

Snug Harbor Dairy
Grade A Raw Grade A Pasteurized
Cream—Buttermilk—Butter—Eggs
Telephone Poughkeepsie 5399
New Hackensack, New York

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

MRS. HENRY BURROUGH LLOYD
Gifts of Distinction
Lamps, Shades, Maple Shelves, Tables
Opening September 22nd
College View and Raymond Avenues

"If It's Made of Rubber We Have It"
RAINCOATS—SPORTING GOODS—TOYS—FISHING TACKLE—RUBBER MATTING
SIRING BROS.
Successors to ALLING RUBBER CO.
383 MAIN STREET

The Artcraft Press
Book and Job Printing
PAUL R. HANKINSON, Manager
22 Barclay Street Phone 3874-J

Arthur C. Hankinson
ATLAS TIRES
COLONIAL GASOLINE
ESSO and ESSOLUBE
NORTH and TAYLOR AVES. Phone 6085

I. B. VENABLE
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Special prices on Lightolier Fixtures to introduce our new location.
77 CANNON STREET

UPHOLSTERING and REFINISHING
Mattresses remade.
Slip Covers a Specialty.
Canopies for All Occasions.
Poughkeepsie Awning & Shade Co.
Louis J. Schuster, Prop. 31 Noxon St.

SWISS CLEANERS and DYERS
QUALITY WORK—LOW PRICES
Phone 644 542 Main Street
We call for and deliver

COAL
Collingwood & Seaman
Incorporated
Phone 2330 35 MARKET STREET
It's DUSTLESS

GEORGE B. WOOD Jr.
We Write All Lines of
INSURANCE
No. 2 CLINTON SQ. Phone 920

QUIET MAY
Automatic OIL BURNER
J. L. FIMBEL
Plumbing—Heating—Tinning
Phone 558 14 WOOD LANE

ROCHESTER

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Call Stone 78
For Any Kind of Insurance
Personal Claim Service Everywhere
Highest References

George Dietrich Co. Inc.
418-422 GRANITE BUILDING

Week End Candy Special
50c a pound
two one-pound boxes for $1.00
Edith Ellis
58 EAST AVENUE

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
803 UNION TRUST BLDG. Main 4616

INSURANCE
in non-assessment companies is cheaper in the long run.
Wellington Potter, Inc.
Insures anything insurable
526-528 Granite Bldg. Stone 3931—7584

J. E. THOMPSON COMPANY
Specialists in Women's Clothes
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
1445 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
Stone 4829

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
81 Main St. W. 381 Main St. E

HARRY RICHARDSON
BAKER FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
72 CLINTON AVE. SOUTH

SPECIAL
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Young Fresh Chicken
23c per pound
ELDER'S
827 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1080

A FOOD SHOP
Delicious Baked Goods
OLIVE N. MOREHOUSE
Formerly of Pine Tree Tea Room
470 COURT STREET Main 7090

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

INSURE
WITH US and SAVE MONEY
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

RYE

Fuel Oil
COAL CEMENT
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

Theodore Fremd
RYE, N. Y.
FRESH
POULTRY OF ALL KINDS!
61 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 153—152

SCARSDALE

Here to Serve You
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Housewares, Devoe Paints
Hardware
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL, General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

JOHN R. PHILIP
Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
GARTH ROAD
Ph. Scarsd'le 2200-2201 Night calls 924

SCARSDALE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE BREADS
White, Whole Wheat and Oatmeal
PIES, CAKES and PASTRIES
All baking done on premises.
Also homemade jams and jellies.
90 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 4825

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

HARTSDALE GARAGE, Inc.
HARTSDALE ROAD and CENTRAL AVE.
SOCONY GASOLINE
Cars called for and delivered—Towing.
Day and Night Service
Telephone White Plains 10145

SCHENECTADY

FREE!
BOURJOIS presents a lovely gift from Paris
EVENING IN PARIS
Perfume included
Free with every box of
EVENING IN PARIS
face powder, both for $1
H. S. BARNEY CO.

Painting and Decorating
Interior and Exterior
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—GLASS
ROBERT F. GINSTER
1330 STATE STREET Tel. 2-3300

A Large Assortment of
GIFTS
Displayed on First and Second Floors
CRANE'S Fine Letter Papers
Book-Binding. Apply for prices.
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

SYRACUSE

'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

Carolyn M. Bicknell
BEAUTY SALON
Established 1910
22 years of service is your guarantee of superior work.
Special $5 Permanent
516 S. Warren St., Hotel Syracuse

GERE & STOHRER, Inc.
General Insurance
320-322 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

Home Dairy Company
Home of Good Things to Eat
CAFETERIA BAKERY
118 South Salina Street

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Florence Girton Hartman
Vocal Studio
334 MONTGOMERY STREET

Underwood Deviled Ham
Delicious on Crackers

MAPSTONE BROS.
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
800 E. GENESEE STREET

Readers of This Page
Learn the Hymns in the new Hymnal
The Estey Organ, home type, provides a delightful way to play them. Prices $110 and up.
CLARK MUSIC CO.
TELEPHONE 2-3101

TROY

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
86 Congress St. 342 River St.

UTICA

Your Last Chance
to buy WELLS quality merchandise at the lowest prices of the depression period, notwithstanding the recent advance in Cotton, Wool and Silk Fabrics of from
20% to 25%
Our Anniversary Sale
offers this chance because of extra large purchases at the lowest point of prices.
J. B. WELLS AND SON CO.
UTICA, NEW YORK

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

Mammoth Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Drastic reductions in every department, for cash only.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

Planters Grocery Co.
A Store of Double Service
Cash and Carry or Delivery
You will always find what you want at right prices.
COR. PEARL and WASHINGTON STREETS

Buy
The Perfect Time Keeper
A GRUEN WATCH
AT
ROEDEL'S, Jewelers, Utica, N. Y.

The LINEN SHOPPE
DRESSES
Complete line in all sizes from 11 to 50.
324 SQUARE STREET Tel. 4-1913

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES COMPANY INCORPORATED
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN

This Week!
Fall Opening Displays
Featuring the exciting, romantic new Edwardian fashions! Something new to see this week in every department at . . .
EMPSALL'S

Our Stock of Fruits and Vegetables Is Complete
California Fruit Markets
NO. 1—ARSENAL and COURT STREETS
NO. 2—320 COURT STREET
NO. 3—22 PUBLIC SQUARE
NO. 4—79 PUBLIC SQUARE
Stores in Potsdam and Gouverneur, N. Y.

SPRAGUE'S HAT SHOP
Formerly Royal Millinery
VELVETS and FELTS
Black, Brown, Wine and Navy. Small, large and extra large headsize. Call and inspect our line.
Phone 3621-W M. E. and S. W. SPRAGUE

WHITE PLAINS

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Fall Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S—99 Main St.

A NEW SERVICE
Suits and overcoats made to your individual measure—right here in our own shop—at moderate prices.
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
QUALITY and SERVICE
Since 1899 Phone Nep. 4900

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red-Eyed Vireo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SEARCH the tops of tall elms and maples for this little chap if you live in the city. In the country his incessant and melodious song is heard in orchard and woodland. Arriving north in May, the familier little "red-eye" hangs his tiny nest on a low-forked twig, constructing it in June of strips of bark, spiders' webs, wasps' nests, and lining it with pine needles. The whole is glued together firmly with saliva. Sometimes the nest is decorated with torn bits of newspaper, or lined with very fine grasses.

Though four is the usual number of the pure white eggs, one sometimes finds five. The fifth is considerably larger than the others and takes longer to hatch. It is the egg of that woodland vagabond, the cowbird, which makes no nest of its own but pushes off the duties of a mother onto the shoulders of some smaller bird. The fledgling cowbird, being larger and less given to politeness than its foster brothers and sisters, worries them not a little. By eating the major portion of food brought by the parents it grows faster and finally forces out the rightful occupants of the nest, sometimes before they are able to fly.

Vireos have short bills, rather compressed and with the tips bent downward, long pointed wings, and a tail which is nearly even. Our "red-eye" is about six and a half inches long, olive green above with an ashy crown, red eye, and white underparts. A whitish line extends from the bill over the eye while a dark one lies just below it, running from the bill across the eye to the crown.

This bird is one of the earliest to visit us in the spring, remaining throughout northeastern United States and southern Canada until early September. In winter its forwarding address is Central or South America.

Very sweet is its warbling *wee cheweo turrullitt cheweo*, as the bird persists in its thorough search for beetles, ants, bees, wasps, caterpillars and fruits such as blackberries, elderberries, wild currants, bayberries, and the fruits of Virginia creeper, sassafras and the spice bush. Its food habits reveal it decidedly beneficial to mankind. Occasionally it seems as though the little creature were actually talking to us, firing questions at us in short phrases at a mile-a-minute rate only hesitating fractions of a second for mile-a-minute answers. "You-see-it do-you-hear-me do-you-know-it do-you-believe-it" are a few of the usual queries according to Wilson Flagg's interpretation. Because of the oratorical manner which the bird assumes Flagg likes to call it the "preacher."

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Remains of discarded automobiles are shipped to foreign countries and put to an astonishing variety of uses, says a trade note. The most astonishing use to which they are put over here is as collegiate transportation.

Humorist: Special honeymoon railway tickets, we read, are issued to Italian couples who wish to visit Rome. Lengthy tunnels, of course, cannot be guaranteed on all lines.

Detroit News: Things have been so organized that for 5 cents one can now buy a magazine telling how Mr. Coolidge will vote.

Atlanta Constitution: And another way to have people make a beaten path to your door is to owe a lot of money.

In Lighter Vein

The Collector

"You know Robinson? Well, he owed me £10 and I could never get it back. So when I heard he'd started a debt-collecting business I wrote and asked him to collect my debt of £10. He wrote back and said that all his efforts had failed, and charged me a guinea expenses."—*Hummel.*

Ahead of Their Time

A modest Scotsman, in speaking of his family, said: "The Douglas family is a verra, verra auld Scotch family. The line rins awa' back into antiquity. We dinna ken hoo far back it rins, but it's a lang, lang way back, and the history of the Douglas family is recorded in five volumes. In aboot the middle of the third volume, in a marginal note, we read, 'Aboot this time the warld was created.'"—*New Outlook.*

"Slanguage" Thru the Years

"Go back and sit down," 1901; "candy kid," 1902; "twenty-three—skidoo," 1907; "Go chase yourself," 1908; "Raspberries," 1921; "So's your old man," 1925; "Applesauce," 1927; "And how," 1928; "Faw down and go boom," 1929; "Oh, yeah," 1930; "ballyhoo," 1931.—*Pathfinder.*

Practical to Him

Sunday School Teacher: "Now, children, you must never do anything in private that you wouldn't do in public."

Sammy: "Hurrah! No more baths!"—*Hobbs Western News.*

Humorist Caddie's Brother: "Mother says, if you're for the gentleman who usually drives into the woods, you're to take this basket an' gather a few blackberries."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

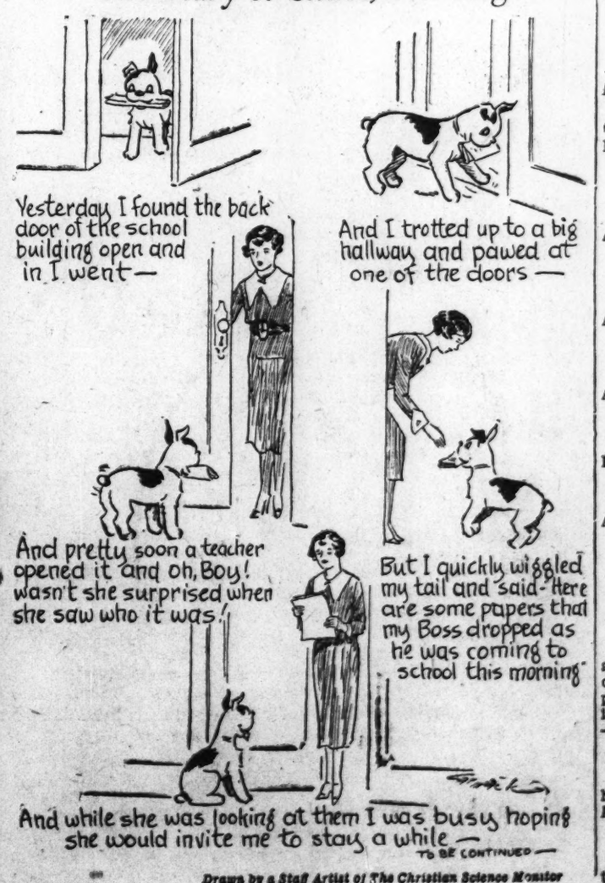
IN LIFE, as in art, and as in mechanics, the only profitable teaching is the teaching by example.
—FROUDE

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The largest known order of its kind ever placed with a single concern was the one placed by The Christian Science Publishing Society for 400,000 cloth-bound hymnals and 10,000 leather-bound hymnals. Five large presses were kept running for 20 hours a day for more than two months to complete the order. In the process 325 tons of paper, 40,240 yards of book cloth, 50 tons of cover board and more than 210,000 yards of muslin reinforcement were used.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Yesterday I found the back door of the school building open and in I went—
And I trotted up to a big hallway and pawed at one of the doors—
And pretty soon a teacher opened it and oh, Boy! wasn't she surprised when she saw who it was!
But I quickly wiggled my tail and said-Here are some papers that my Boss dropped as he was coming to school this morning
And while she was looking at them I was busy hoping she would invite me to stay a while—
TO BE CONTINUED—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What Has Thou in the House?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A YOUNG man who worked in a stove factory was often asked to clean up an old stove so that it could be sold to better advantage. Then business fell off so that his services were no longer needed at the factory. He tried to find other employment but there seemed to be no place for him.

This condition, however, did not last long, because just at this time the apartment building where the young man lived with his family changed owners and the new people decided to refurnish and redecorate all the apartments. The boy went to the agent and asked permission to clean up the stoves in the building in exchange for rent, explaining that he was experienced in this work.

The offer was accepted and a very fair price placed on the work. The work was so well done that the agent later told the boy he might work on the stoves in other buildings that they owned and this young man now has regular employment which pays more than he previously earned at the factory.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cognizant (M. S.)—Although the pronunciation without the *g* is recognized by Webster's, the preference is for *cog'-nih-zant* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped as in *account*). The Oxford, Standard and Century Dictionaries also make this discrimination between their first and second choices.

Pause at commas (L. W. A.)—The correspondent says: "Few rules of rhetoric and punctuation can be relied upon to supplant the well-known admonition to 'read understandingly' (Article III, Section 6, Church Manual, by Mary Baker Eddy). As an example, Titus 2: 12 has often been heard read (following the rule), "teachingusthat, denyingungodlinessandworldlylust . . ." when reading "understandingly" would seem to require that it be read, "teachingus thatdenyingungodlinessandworldlylust . . ."

Perhaps L. W. A. would agree to a compromise: "Teaching us (*pause*) that (*brief break consistent with giving emphasis to what is to follow*) denying ungodliness and worldly lust . . ."

From the standpoint of modern usage, Biblical punctuation is not always easy to follow. But all honor to the ancient worthies who "read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading" (Nehemiah 8: 8).

Impediment (Mrs. M. D. W.)—Although "impede" is pronounced *im-peed'*, the *e* in the second syllable of "impediment" is short, *im-ped'-ih-ment* (each *i* short, second *e* clipped as in recent). Avoid *im-peh'-da-munt.*

Measure (Miss K. K., who reports hearing it *may'-zher*)—It should be pronounced *mezh'-ure* (*e* as in *met*, *u* as in *unite*).

Archaisms (R. S. T.)—This word is applied to words or expressions having the characteristics of an earlier period and not now in general use. The following are examples: "albeit," "anent," "certes," "eftsoons," "methinks."

Pronounce it *ahr'-kay-izmz* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *chaotic*, *i* as in *it*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

It costs the city of New York more than $1,000,000 annually to remove soot, dust, smoke and sulphuric acid from skyscrapers and other buildings?

Admiral Byrd's new ship, the Bear, formerly in the coast guard service on the west coast, was built in Scotland in 1874?

Annually, on the anniversary of its founding, an Athol (Mass.) firm pays its employees in silver dollars?

All games of chance and other forms of gambling have been banned by a recent Roumanian decree?

Dogs are used to hunt lost golf balls at the famous St. Andrews in Scotland?

A ten-cent bill was issued by the United States Government in 1874?

What They Say

The Future

"Change should mean progress, and there is no progress without change. Why not get busy with plans for the future instead of holding a long-drawn-out post mortem?"—*Herbert Witherspoon.*

Candidate's Comment

"This nation cannot endure if it is half 'boom' and half 'broke.'"—*Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Politicians

"Politicians amuse more people than they interest."—*Will Rogers.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Albert F Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Hoover at Home

A MATTER-OF-FACT world, too tangled in a net of economic and social perplexities to release its thinking above surface evidences, has made superficial appraisal of President Hoover and found him—matter-of-fact.

Amazing verdict! Extraordinary paradox fastened on a man whose intellectual equipment has earned him honorary degrees from many of the world's universities; whose unselfed achievements in the service of humanity range from feeding Europe's millions to warm, lively, personal interests in child welfare movements; whose unsparing efforts and practical initiative have vastly contributed to save a nation from an economic debacle whose ugly menace was nearer than most suppose.

What manner of man is this who, quietly and undramatically working in the White House, has borne the brunt of four years packed with a greater diversity of problems than any similar period since the turbulent, stressful times of Lincoln? All the world knows the President of the United States. Does it, do Americans, know the man?

In the current issue of the Saturday Review, Mr. Christopher Morley gives a most entertaining account of a brief stay in Washington as the guest of President Hoover and tells us of the man. Tucked away in one or two short sentences lies, perhaps, the answer to the riddle of the world's curious, unconsidered judgment of him.

Referring to Mr. Hoover's notorious reticence in regard to his own private enthusiasms Mr. Morley contrasts him with Theodore Roosevelt:

> Unlike T. R., for instance, he does not tell the world when he discovers something that delights him. He has little aptitude for dramatizing himself or publishing his intuitions for all and sundry.

And what is it this so-called "unemotional scientist" greatly desires? A great poem, he told his guest.

> Perhaps what this country needs is a great poem. Something to lift people out of fear and selfishness. . . . We need something to raise our eyes beyond the immediate horizon. A great nation can't go along just watching its feet. The kind of words I imagine needn't be very complicated. I'd like to see something simple enough for a child to put his hand on his chest and spout in school on Fridays. . . . Sometimes a great poem can do more than legislation.

Thus Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; "Daddy," if you please, to Mrs. Hoover; Romper Extraordinary to his grandchildren when he helps to put them to bed "with a sense of relief and a lingering of devotion," a revealing confession which will find responsive echo in the hearts of millions of parents.

Intolerance Needed

THE fact that administration is as important as legislation in bank reform needs no emphasis. It has again been called to public attention by Mr. Henry J. Haas of Philadelphia, president of the American Bankers' Association. Speaking before the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, he said he had been considering "the advisability and feasibility of promoting some kind of qualification a man should possess before he is permitted to engage in this business."

The bank depositor will wish success to Mr. Haas's efforts If he cannot get protection for his deposits, he wants protection against incompetent and dishonest banking. Perhaps the wise banker is born, not made; but he can be unearthed in the embryonic stage by due process of examination, as is the case in other professions. At least the downright incompetent would not be able to pass as bankers and make their depositors pay for both their apprenticeship and their mistakes.

The bars contemplated by Mr. Haas might also prevent the infiltration into the business of dishonest persons. At present the law steps in only after fraud has been committed and depositors victimized. But the right kind of weeding out would help to block carpet-baggers and political wire-pullers from battening on community enterprise in the guise of bankers. The type of abuse to which many American communities have been subject has been illustrated in recent congressional investigations. One case may be cited from the evidence of Mr. Elmer E. Adams, president of the First National Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn. He said that in his area eight state banks had failed. "They were all banks with small capital," he continued, "and out of these eight banks, nine men went to the penitentiary, some for forgery, some for arson, and some for embezzlement."

One trouble is that a state charter is apt to be given to any man with political influence and $10,000. In certain parts of the country he can put out his shingle even in a village of 300 inhabitants which already possesses a bank. The states are naturally very jealous of their charter privileges. In general they are opposed to the centralization of the banking system by the nation-wide extension of branch banking by national banks holding charters issued from Washington. But the issue of unit versus branch banks would seemingly not be touched if the states were to agree with the federal authority to insist upon higher standards of qualification for bankers.

Of course, this is only partly a question for legislation. Laws and examinations may do something to insure competency; they cannot guarantee honesty. Nor will self-regulation by bankers' organizations, along the lines of that exercised by the legal and medical professions, suffice. In the end it is public opinion which must hold up higher standards and penalize in its own way those who lower them. One reason that England hardly knows what bank failures are is that there dishonesty means disgrace. America must become more intolerant, not only of incompetence but of dishonesty in banking.

The Wisconsin Overturn

WISCONSIN voters, at the primary election polls on Tuesday last, recorded a significant demand for a change from what, with few exceptions, has been the established political order in that State for more than a quarter of a century. The result is shown in the defeat for renomination of Gov. Philip La Follette, the younger son of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette and brother of the younger Robert, United States Senator from Wisconsin, and the defeat of John J. Blaine, whose term as Senator expires on March 3, next. The nominee for Governor, Walter J. Kohler, who was defeated for reëlection to that office two years ago, and the nominee for United States Senator, John B. Chapple, are both allied with the so-called regular Republican faction, while both Governor La Follette and Senator Blaine were candidates of the Progressive Republican wing.

The latest development writes a new chapter in Wisconsin political history, indicative, it would seem, of a determination by the electorate to demand substantial economies in government. In its broader aspects it is heartening, no doubt, to those seeking and working for the success of the Republican nominees in the national and congressional elections in November. Senator Blaine has not been an enthusiastic supporter of Hoover policies. His defeat, therefore, has a somewhat broader significance than the defeat of Governor La Follette.

Whatever may be said of the commendable results, during the last twenty-five years or more, of the successful overthrow of the intrenched Republican machine in Wisconsin by "Fighting Bob" La Follette, one serious effect has been the virtual elimination of a definite two-party political system in that State. During these years the Democratic Party there has been virtually submerged. The offices and the spoils of office have been divided, somewhat unequally, between the contending factions of Republicans. Tuesday's vote indicates the gradual reëmergence of the Democrats. It is, withal, a welcome symptom. Their show of strength is salutary as a warning that they are not indifferent, in times like the present, to the welfare of a tax-burdened people. A political weathervane which has been long pointed in substantially one direction, seems now to veer and hesitate. Apparently there are strong cross-currents even in Wisconsin politics.

Hardly a Bryan

THOSE who hoped that as Governor Roosevelt swung through the West he would somehow emerge as a modern Bryan will find little comfort in his speech at Butte, Mont. There he was in the heart of the silver country. Amid such surroundings the temptation no doubt offered itself to fill in some of the blanks in the money plank of the Democratic platform, which, under the severely restrictive cover of a "sound money" indorsement, called for a world conference in order to rehabilitate silver. The Democratic standard bearer, however, contented himself with reaffirming his party's generalization.

To many people in those sections the rehabilitation of silver has a definite meaning. It has always stood to them for the abandonment of the gold standard and the elevation in its place of a gold-plus-silver standard, or bimetallism. If silver were used to buttress gold, there would be a bigger demand for it, and the returns on western mining would rise accordingly.

Bimetallism is a tradition with the farming as well as the mining West. For when money rises in value as it has done by 40 per cent in the last three years, farm debts and other debts become correspondingly more onerous. Thinking in terms of a gold scarcity, many people still believe that the use of silver as well as gold as the foundation of currency would, by increasing the issue, cheapen money and thereby relieve their debt burdens.

Conditions of today, however, differ from those operative in Bryan's time. In 1896, when the "Great Commoner" declared that labor was being "crucified on a cross of gold," the cross, in the shape of the Treasury reserve, was a pretty slim affair. It would have fetched exactly $89,000,000. Today it is fifty times that figure. To add silver to gold nowadays, therefore, would be to pile up a superfluity, let alone create an additional money problem.

Governor Roosevelt is well aware of these new conditions. Hence, as in the case of railroads and reconstruction, he could not conscientiously offer any substantial alternative to the policy of the Hoover Administration, which has already agreed to American participation in the world money conference, where silver, the West may rest assured, will certainly be discussed, along with "related questions," to quote the Democratic plank.

Sculpture and the Greeks

THE reported discovery of the famous Temple of Eros in Greece has aroused keen interest all over the world. It will excite still keener interest if, with the credits he has asked for from the Greek Government, the young discoverer proceeds further with his investigations, and finds the whole, or even a substantial fragment, of the celebrated statue of Aphrodite, by Praxiteles, which the Temple is said by classical writers to contain.

For, although the western world's standards of beauty in sculpture are founded on supposedly Greek models, yet it is a fact, as Mr. R. H. Wilenski recently pointed out, that during the last 1000 years no one has ever seen an authentic Greek statue. The famous sculptures which one sees in the principal museums and galleries in the world—pieces like the Elgin Marbles, the Wingless Victory, and the Venus of Milo—are not genuine examples of the work of the famous Greek masters at all. They are either frankly spurious, or the synthetic product of restorers who have made complete statues out of scores and hundreds of fragments. The discovery of a single complete Greek statue, like the statue of Aphrodite, might change considerably the views hitherto held on Greek art.

Some people consider the fact that the celebrated Greek sculptures of the world's museums are not, strictly speaking, genuine is of immense importance. They feel that if the world actively realized this fact it would no longer consider them beautiful, and would be the readier to accept sculptural work which, like that of Epstein and the moderns, has few affinities with traditional art. But this view seems to rest upon a misconception. If at some future date "Hamlet" were proved conclusively not to be the work of Shakespeare at all, it is hard to see that "Hamlet" would be any less a masterpiece on that account. "Greek" statues may still remain beautiful, whoever made them, even if they are not Greek.

Should Football Be Radiocast?

MODIFICATION of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association's rule against radiocasting football games probably has been viewed by a majority of spectators as a forward pass in the sport's progress. The association's vote to permit members to decide individually whether they will radiocast the games leaves the ball in the air. Many followers of this sport, no doubt, will strive to complete the pass by urging each institution concerned to put its games on the air.

Despite the action of three large conferences —the "Big Ten," Southern and Eastern—which have opposed radiocasting this season, the differences between radio and football managers seem reconcilable. Some colleges and universities attribute reduced attendance to radio reports; small institutions, particularly, suspect that radiocasting of the more important contests keeps potential spectators away from games between the less accomplished teams. This argument is met with a claim that radio reports popularize the sport and thus increase the crowds by general advertising.

The schools base their conclusions on comparative gate receipts, but it seems reasonable to believe that any decrease during the last three seasons is attributable largely to abnormal business conditions. One possible basis of compromise was stated recently by Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics of the "Big Ten" Conference:

> Athletic directors of the conference agreed unanimously last spring that broadcasting has cut down attendance. If the radio stations would advertise the games several days ahead of time instead of just broadcasting the games as they occur, then radio would become an asset to football. Programs could be broadcast during the preceding week, giving college songs, dope concerning the schools and their grid teams. That might solve the problem.

Such advance information by radio would be comparable to the pre-game reports ordinarily published in newspapers. Obviously, the news of forthcoming games would be less interesting than the results of such contests. If radiocasters adopt this plan, it will be because they recognize the unusual listener-interest in the events thus advertised.

Aside from the opinions of athletic directors and radio promoters, it seems fair to consider the public's preference. Alumni and friends of both the tax-supported and the endowed institutions often are unable to witness games which they might like to hear described.

Radio owners in general would like the widest possible choice of amusements; they may be on the Pacific coast, where the local conference games are radiocast, but prefer to tune in on a national program of alma mater and her traditional rival in the East, middle West or South. They hope that college officials and radiocasters can compromise, so as to make the best games available to radio audiences.

Kine for Sheepskin

THAT heroine of opera and fiction, "The Girl of the Golden West," was the figment of Belasco's imagination, later set to Puccini's tuneful music. But, when it comes to being spectacular, she was not one bit more so than seventeen-year-old Elena Percy, who is quite modern—and alive.

Student, southerner and cowgirl, this feminine young Lochinvar stays at no obstacle found in her path—the road to collegiate education. Lack of the necessary funds to achieve her ambition means just next to nothing to this doughty daughter of the South hailing, most felicitously, from West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana.

Booted and spurred, and on horseback, she rode up, the other day, to the gates of Louisiana State University, driving her enrollment fees before her "on the hoof." Nine head of cattle the young woman offered, a bid chivalrously accepted by the institution's registrar. Admiration is divided between this not-to-be-denied aspiration for a collegiate diploma and the breezy unconventionalism of the gesture.

Percy, incidentally, is a name which suits the adventurous Miss Elena like a glove. There was once another Percy, surnamed Sir Harry "Hotspur," who also had a predilection for driving cattle—not, alas, in the cause of education but because of an unconquerable penchant for pasturing Scottish herds in meadows below the Tweed.

His present namesake is a charming illustration that romance still lingers with us. Everyone will hope she gets the sheepskin she rode out so blithely for to win.

Editorial Notes

Airplane pilots are being asked to avoid concert areas during program hours because the humming distracts the audience. Perhaps by their response to the request they will furnish an enlightening example to some in the audience who likewise are guilty of the practice of humming through the air.

At this season it is time for all good janitors to come to the aid of their tenants and provide a little heat.

Etiquette Hint: Not to be so polished as to cast a reflection on others.

Fragments of Peoples

By R. H. MARKHAM

II. *The Slav Mussulmans of Bosnia*

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

FROM Dan to where? To Beersheba, of course. And beside the Tigris is the Euphrates. We may forget where or what they are, but we know they go together.

So do Bosnia and Herzegovina. And always in that order.

They are two provinces in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, incorporated since 1918 in Yugoslavia, and are unique in containing a large population of Slav Mussulmans.

For centuries these people have been called Turks, although they are the purest of Slavs. Almost none of them can speak Turkish, while neither they nor their ancestors have ever lived in Turkish lands. They accepted Muhammadanism four centuries ago, when they took the side of the conquering Asiatics against their Christian brothers, so have been called Turks ever since.

Their leaders have been the aristocrats of the Balkans, lords and knights, clanking curved scimitars, riding high-strung horses, living in grand houses, giving themselves to amusement and adventure. They loved color, gold and ivory ornaments, long-barreled rifles, feast and song. Their homes were as castles, behind whose latticed windows sat leisurely women, wearing dainty clogs inlaid with gold, baggy, bright-hued bloomers of ankle length and short, sleeveless jackets covered with gold braid.

These old Slavic chiefs saved their lands from the Turks by becoming "Turks." When the invaders from Asia, under the sign of the crescent, poured across the narrow straits into the Balkans, overflowing Greece, completely submerging Bulgaria, subduing most of Albania, conquering Serbia, and swirling about the impregnable natural fortresses of little Montenegro on toward Roumania, Hungary and Austria, then Bosnia and Herzegovina partially saved themselves from the flood by becoming part of it. Their feudal lords saved their position and lands by accepting Islam and becoming not only the most fanatical Muhammadans, but also the most ardent conquerors.

* * *

None of these new adherents of the prophet could understand a word of the Koran nor of the tongue of the Sultans who led irresistible soldiers into the heart of Europe, but they unreservedly accepted the imperious religion of the desert fanatic and the philosophy of the powerful plunderers of the Balkans.

To all intents and purposes they were Turks. None loved Oriental splendor, leisure, and ostentation more than these Bosnian knights. None rode more valiantly at the head of invading hordes. None more zealously enforced the decrees of Islam or more ruthlessly persecuted the Christian slaves. From that day to this these Slavic Moslems of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who allowed no Asiatic Turk continuously to rule in their domains, have been the most exacting exponents of uncompromising Muhammadanism. More than once they protested against the laxity of the Sultans, and tried to impose their provincial views on the capital of the Muhammadan world. These proselytes dared to make themselves the wards of the people who had converted them.

And to this day they are the most extreme Moslems in the Turkish world. They will not hear of the reforms of Kemal Pasha. They proudly wear their red fezzes, keep most of their women strictly veiled, and combat all attempts at nationalization or Christianization.

* * *

No longer are they the vanguard of a conquering empire backed by invincible armies. No longer do haughty knights whose word was law and whose whim a decree, command peaks and valleys and fertile plains covered with lowly serfs. The Turkish Empire and Army have receded hundreds of miles, the old castles have fallen into ruins, the serfs who once plowed fields for ruthless masters have obtained possession of the land, European capitalists dominate the enormous forests, western tourists pour through the defiles. The son of a peasant rebel, who broke Turkish dominion in Serbia, rules Bosnia from Belgrade, and these few hundreds of thousands of Moslems are a red-fezzed island in a sea of Yugoslav Christians.

Their political party has been abolished by King Alexander's dictatorship, the head of their religion is appointed by a Christian sovereign, their sons and daughters attend universities in Belgrade and Zagreb, and strong winds of social reform brush aside the curtains in their darkened houses. Yet, they still remain one of the most Oriental centers in the whole Near East. Minarets bristle above their towns and villages; timid, heavy-veiled women shuffle through their streets; men gather in tiny shops and sit silent for hours at a time, while rugs, Oriental jewelry, Asiatic scarfs, gold embroidered table covers and costly hand-worked costumes are displayed in narrow, crowded bazaars.

* * *

Most of these Moslems are the poorest of the poor in Yugoslavia, and the most resigned. The majority of them are villagers, living in chimneyless huts, each containing one or two rooms, a wooden bench along the wall, a couple of rugs, several guns and a framed Arabian motto from the Koran. Never do their girls join in the village outdoor dances, nor in the songs at a husking bee. There is not so much hospitality here as among the other Yugoslavs, because strangers are not welcome among the Moslem women. They love to exchange clever stories and are apt at proverbs. They are usually generous and often very kind. Extremely devoted to horses, they are famous as riders. They are not avaricious, stress good manners, and insist on the conventional. They revere the old and usually refrain from affronting public opinion.

Yet they are gradually creating a new public opinion. The youth are leaving the ways of their fathers. The young men, when away from home, usually doff the fez and the girls are more and more discarding the veil. Slowly these Moslems are entering the melting pot of Yugoslav life, where Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Dalmatians, Montenegrins and Macedonians strive together to build up a nation. They have little to contribute to the common treasury but, at least, by mingling with the others, they will cease to check the amalgamation and the unification.

They will eventually become a part of the whole. Yet, for many decades, minarets, frequent calls to prayer, veiled women, solemn men squatting in coffee shops, rich chaotic bazaars, and the Koran will make Bosnia a vivid relic of that turbulent crescent-covered flood which swept over this part of Europe four centuries ago.

Notes From Nanking

Nanking Grows Up — NANKING is becoming steadily more self-sufficient. Although this city has been the political center of China since 1927, it has retained the atmosphere of a sleepy country town. The younger men and women in the Government have slipped off to Shanghai for weekends as frequently as possible, to attend theaters and concerts and motion-picture shows. But for several months this year railway communication between Nanking and Shanghai was cut off. Even the younger people learned to spend their leisure here. And now, with vigorous government retrenchment, they cannot afford to leave. Several comfortable theaters have opened, and recent American "talkies" are shown here even before they appear in Shanghai. Nanking has its own radio broadcasting stations, and can pick up Shanghai programs.

* * *

China's Real Capital — Theoretically, Nanking has lost its status as the capital of China. For strategic reasons, the Government maintains a theoretical capital at Loyang-fu, in Honan Province. The more important government archives were moved to Loyang-fu last January, and still remain there, against the possibility of a further Japanese attack. Lin Sen, President of China, has a residence in Loyang-fu, and spent most of his time there until this summer. But he has now returned to Nanking, where all of the active government executives had preceded him.

* * *

Good Will To Strangers — The "antiforeign" feeling in Nanking, which has made foreign residents uncomfortable for years, has largely disappeared since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Instead of arousing the Chinese against all foreigners, the Japanese attacks upon Manchuria and Shanghai have concentrated hostility upon the Japanese. This is not difficult to explain. There has never been natural ill-feeling against foreign residents among the ordinary Chinese people, who are innately friendly and hospitable. But the Kuomintang, in its eagerness to recover "sovereign rights" for China, has sometimes indulged in publicity campaigns which have stirred up the people against foreigners. For more than a year Kuomintang agitators have devoted their entire attention to Japan. With no agitation against other foreigners, the people display their natural good will.

* * *

Chinese News Writers — Chinese newspaper men with a good command of English and comprehension of the needs of American and European newspapers are finding opportunity in Nanking. Not one foreign correspondent has yet made headquarters in Nanking. They find it more convenient to locate in Shanghai, where there is no censorship and where foreign cable companies have offices.

* * *

Highways In Progress — The Finance Ministry has let nothing stand in the way of its plans, through the National Economic Council, for an adequate highway system linking Nanking with the large nearby cities. Highways, Mr. Soong feels, will do as much as anything else to draw the cities of the Yangtse Valley together. The Nanking-Hangchow highway has been completed, and the Hangchow-Shanghai highway is being finished in October. A broad highway has been surveyed between Nanking and Shanghai, and work will be started this year.

* * *

Model City Must Wait. — The building program in Nanking has been suspended on account of the financial crisis of the Government. Most of the work planned for this year cannot be accomplished. The Government has been compelled to use all its funds in the anti-Communist campaign in the Yangtse Valley and in preparations against possible Japanese invasion of China proper. But architects and engineers have remained at work perfecting plans for a "model capital." It is still hoped that substantial progress can be made toward building a comfortable and attractive government center in 1933.

* * *

Housing Shortage — Foreign consular staffs are being increased in Nanking, while legation staffs in Peiping are being reduced. As a consequence, the housing shortage for foreigners has become more acute. Chinese investors have hesitated to put their money into houses or apartment buildings or hotels in Nanking despite the demand for accommodations. It is hoped that the Government can make some definite assurance in the near future which will convince investors they can safely put their money into Nanking real estate.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Lincoln on Temperance

OF OUR political revolution of 1776 we are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long-mooted problem as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which was vegetated and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind. . . .

Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed . . . in it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it, no orphans starving, no widows weeping; by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest.

Even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness.

What a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom!

With such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty! Happy day, when, all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matters subjugated, mind—all conquering mind—shall live and move, the monarch of the world! Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail! And when the victory shall be complete,—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth,—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species.—*From an address delivered by Abraham Lincoln*, Feb. 22, 1842. Reprinted in *The Christian Science Sentinel*, Nov. 15, 1900